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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

(continued on back of report)

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USSR SAID READY TO INITIATE ASIA INF TALKS

OW171133 Tokyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO -- The Soviet Union is ready to start negotiations on removal of intermediate-range nulear forces (INF) from Asia, a Soviet diplomatic source here said Friday.

Asked why 100 SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear missiles should be kept in Soviet Asia after an agreement is reached with the United States on removal of INF from Europe, the source said the Asian SS-20s are intended to counter U.S. F-16 fighters, deployed at Misawa Air Base, Northern Japan. F-16 fighters are capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

The SS-20s in Soviet Asia are also intended to offset cruise missiles deployed on U.S. warships and surface-to-surface Lance missiles deployed in South Korea, the source said.

Dialogue between Japan and the Soviet Union is necessary to establish a reliable relationship between the two countries, the source said.

WEST EUROPE REACTION TO MISSILE OFFER VIEWED

LD162205 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] [Announcer] According to reports from Brussels, the NATO allies have welcomed the progress made by the Soviet Union and the United States towards a medium-range missile accord, but the alliance foreign ministers have withheld endorsement of the new Soviet offer to eliminate shorter-range missiles in Europe. Nikolay Gorshkov has been watching West European reaction to the Soviet offer and is with me in the studio right now. So, Nikolay, what in your view is impeding arms control progress right now?

[Gorshkov] It appears that the very readiness of the Soviet side to get down to the business of arms reductions is now perceived in NATO headquarters as the main threat to the NATO doctrine of flexible military response. The remark of THE TIMES of London that Moscow has gone more than halfway to effect a compromise on arms control appears to have promoted Sir Geoffrey Howe to warn the allies that the swiftness of the Soviet hand on arms control could deceive the Western eye.

[Announcer] But the latest Soviet offer seems to me to be along the lines of what NATO has long sought.

[Gorshkov] Exactly, that's the position NATO recently maintained. Mr Shultz was quoted as having told the allies in Brussels this is the kind of decision we have been wanting to make, and the Soviet proposed deal creates a great opportunity for the alliance. Meanwhile in an interview in Moscow the House of Representatives' speaker, Jim Wright, said that Congress believed this was the best opportunity since World War II to make real peace.

[Announcer] But why then, in the words of Mr Shultz, are the allies not going to jump to any quick conclusions?

[Gorshkov] Well the Western allies insist they need time to reflect and to consult each other on the implications of a zero option for Europe.

[Announcer] Is this the only problem that remains to be solved?

[Gorshkov] Let me refer you to today's briefing at the Soviet Foreign Ministry held by its chief spokesman, Gennadiy Gerasimov. He didn't see any problem here to give the NATO allies the necessary time to reflect upon the Soviet proposals, but it would be unfortunate he added, if this led to protracted discussions, and he had a point (?with) such a warning. A senior member of Mr Shultz's delegation was reported by UPI as saying that it could take 2 months to get an answer from NATO.

[Announcer] Now it appears that the alliance is now facing the big decision it would so much rather avoid. Do its members really want to rid Europe of nuclear weapons or not?

[Gorshkov] I have a nice quotation from a leading article in today's GUARDIAN which seems to me to reflect public feeling on the subject. If Soviet desire to rid Europe of nuclear weapons is true, says THE GUARDIAN, then there is no need for a European defense pillar to adopt the grotesque nuclear postures from which both existing alliances now have a chance to escape. That will be a hard line to sell to governments and defense buffs who have inherited 40 years of fixed thinking about the Soviet threat. No such opportunity for detente in Europe has arisen within most peoples' lifetimes.

PRAVDA Report

PM171105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[Roundup of own correspondent and TASS 16 April reports: "Time for Specific Decisions; International Responses to Soviet Proposals"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpt] The speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his official friendly visit to the CSSR, his talks in Moscow with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and U.S. congressmen, and the bold constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet leader are the focus of the international public's attention.

Washington -- J. Wright, speaker of the U.S Congress House of Representatives, has assessed the Soviet proposals on medium-range missiles as "a positive step in the right direction." "The Soviet Union," he said, "is clearly signalling that it is seeking to conclude an agreement on medium-range missiles before President Reagan's term in office expires."

A statement by U.S. President R. Reagan disseminated here notes that during the Soviet-U.S. talks in Moscow "progress was achieved" and that these talks "make it possible to hope that in the not too distant future an agreement will be reached on medium-range nuclear forces. Reaching agreements on reducing strategic arms and on space and defense will be more difficult," R. Reagan states. His statement claims that "achieving equitable, stabilizing agreements subject to effective inspection" has for a long time been "one of the main aims" of Washington although it is well known that it is the U.S. Administration who, by retreating from its Reykjavik positions, has been hindering progress in resolving nuclear disarmament problems.

But it is clear from U.S. press items that Washington's official reaction to the peaceful Soviet initiatives was varied and there is much that attests to the United States' reluctance to act vigorously and to travel its part of the road. "Although White House representatives, like Shultz, are publicly describing the Moscow talks as positive," NBC television notes, "in private they are admitting that during the meeting they did not succeed in getting what they had been counting on."

"The initiative put forward by the Soviet leader for eliminating medium-range weapons in Europe was initially proposed by the West itself," CBS television notes. "No one expected the Russians to agree to it. But Moscow has accepted the proposal. And now that it is saying: Let's eliminate these missiles, now that the USSR is also suggesting resolving the question of the hundreds of tactical nuclear armaments, the practical implementation of these proposals will face the U.S. allies with a problem: If they oppose the arms control agreement they will look like warmongers in the eyes of the public."

As a result of the Soviet proposals, NBC notes, Washington has been obliged to "move to the defensive."

Brussels -- This morning a special session of the NATO council was held at the NATO headquarters building at which G. Shultz informed the U.S. allies of the course and results of his talks in Moscow. A report for the press issued in the name of the NATO secretary general states that those taking part in the session noted the importance of the Soviet-U.S. talks and welcomed the fact that during the secretary of state's visit advances had occurred in vitally important fields of arms control.

During the news conference that took place after the session ended, G. Shultz made a brief statement. He assessed positively the results of his talks with the Soviet leaders and noted that opportunities have now opened up for achieving progress with regard to an accord on the medium-range missiles stationed in Europe. "We now have the prospect of a good agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe," the U.S. secretary of state said. "All basic elements exist for a future agreement. We now have to make a decision on our position -- whether it should change for decreased range missiles [rakety punishennogo dalnosti]. We are approaching this decision cautiously and on the basis of consultations."

Shultz said that he was informing U.S. President R. Reagan of his talks. Answering journalists' questions, the secretary of state refused to name the deadlines within which an agreement on medium-range missiles might be reached. As for other aspects of the reduction of nuclear missile weapons, G. Shultz called for caution and the cohesion of the allies within NATO. [passage omitted]

BOGACHEV ON WEST EUROPEAN ARMS APPROACH

LD171953 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

The Western press says that the Soviet Union's latest initiatives for reductions in nuclear weapons in Europe have "confused" the European NATO governments and that the meaning of the Soviet proposals has proved a "surprise" for London, Bonn and Paris.

It is not hard to understand why the NATO leaders raise alarm whenever the Soviet Union comes up with proposals for nuclear disarmament in Europe. It is yet harder to say why they think the latest Soviet initiatives surprising. It appears that whenever the Soviet Union inches closer to the stand of the NATO countries on disarmament, the Western leaders take a step back from their own proposals.

As soon as a prospect for a positive solution on disarmament emerges, the NATO leaders strain every effort to find fresh pretexts to hold back improvements in the military-political situation in the continent.

The Soviet Union is engaged in talks on nuclear weapons, conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe. But the United States strongly refuses to bring into talks those weapons in which they have an edge over the Soviet Union, for instance, on the American forward-based systems, U.S. bases around the Soviet Union, the naval forces, etc.

The Soviet Union makes concessions at the talks not because it succumbs to U.S. pressure or fears the United States but because it honestly wants to reach accord and push away the threat of nuclear war.

The European Atlantists were unhappy when the medium-range missiles, strategic offensive weapons and non-militarization of space were tied into a package. Yet the Soviet Union's decision to detach the medium-range missiles from the package and immediately to conclude a separate agreement on them evoked no enthusiasm either in Paris or in Bonn. Moreover, NATO officials back-pedalled and began arguing that the "zero option" of medium-range missiles, which they themselves had once formulated, now meant bagfuls of trouble for Western Europe.

New myths about a "Soviet military threat" due to a "Soviet superiority" in shorter-range INF missiles were made. The Soviet Union voiced readiness right after the the conclusion of an agreement on medium-range missiles to withdraw from Czechoslovakia and the GDR its longer-range INF missiles and enter talks on shorter-range missiles with a view to their reduction and total abolition. The Atlantists, however, came up with the demand for an immediate solution on shorter-range missiles in a package with longer-range ones.

The Soviet Union said it was ready to abolish unilaterally those nuclear weapons, too, within several months, roughly one year. But the Atlantists were not happy. They resorted to "topsy-turvy logic," according to which NATO was to build-up its shorter-range missile force while the Soviet Union would unilaterally destroy her own.

Receiving U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz recently, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, called for even more radical progress towards the abolition of battlefield missiles. The Soviet initiatives have "horrified" Bonn, Paris and London, which view them as "dangerous progress towards ridding Europe of nuclear weapons."

The NATO foreign ministers who met in Brussels on Thursday hastily reaffirmed their commitment to the maintenance of nuclear weapons in Europe. British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe commended George Shultz for not having replied immediately to the Soviet proposals on shorter-range missiles.

NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington, warning against the hopes for a nuclear-free world, fuelled by the lastest Soviet initiatives, said outright that it was far easier to preserve unity in the alliance when all were afraid. According to him, it is human nature to band together when your are afraid.

Commenting on the negative reaction of NATO politicians to the Soviet proposals, former French President Giscard d'Estaing noted "the weakness of the West European political system before the force of the Soviet initiatives."

The position of Bonn, London and Paris can hardly be explained by NATO's weakness or by the genuine fear of some Atlantists in the face of the prospect of nuclear disarmament in Europe.

Rather, it is a bad shortage of commonsense, a commitment to the erstwhile concepts of a "policy from strength," and unwillingness to reckon with the realities of the nuclear-missile age, which leaves us nothing but the choice between mutual destruction and agreement.

Anyway, some NATO leaders have responded to the latest initiatives as if they were told that nuclear war would break out any moment and that they should get ready in a huff for offensive operations.

Future will show if the NATO leaders can disabuse themselves of the nuclear syndrome and take a reasonable approach to disarmament in Europe.

YUGOSLAV WEEKLY INTERVIEWS MARSHAL KULIKOV

AU161341 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 269 14 Apr 87 pp 47-51

["Exclusive" interview with Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, by Miroslav Lazanski, DANAS special correspondent -- in Moscow on 2 April -- first three paragraphs are newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Moscow -- The headquarters building of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces is situated in Leningradskiy Prospekt near the CSKA Sport Club [Central Army Sports Club] and from the street one can see the blue painted palace of the Russian czars in the distance. In no way do the high iron fence, the park with trees, and several guardsmen give the impression that the headquarters of the East's military alliance is situated here in the center of Moscow. I arrived at the main entrance about 1030 on 2 April, with Sergey Fedorovich Mikhaylov from the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Slava Serebryakov from NOVOSTI. A car with headquarters officers to show us the way to the main building was already waiting at the entrance. What one cannot see from the road is in fact a block of buildings, pathways, car parks, in brief all the amenities that such a high military headquarters is suppose to have. In the main hall are the flags of the Warsaw Pact countries in the following order: Bulgarian, Hungarian, East German, Polish, Romanian, Soviet, and Czech. They are lit by neon lights and surrounded by marble and red carpets.

Officers of the Polish, Czech, and Hungarian Armies pass by. I wanted to take a picture of them but this is not permitted. No photographing; only flags could be photographed. I used the roughly 10 minutes before 1100, the time of my appointment for the interview with Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, to pay a brief visit to a book and souvenir shop in the main headquarters building. From Yugoslav authors they had Ivo Andric's "The Bridge Over the Drina."

We enter a special elevator that takes us directly to Marshal Kulikov's office. The elevator is fitted with a red carpet. In the room where the Marshal's adjutants work the central place is occupied by a raised desk with eight telephones. Can I call the DANAS offices from here? Officers smile at my inquiry. At exactly 1100 an adjutant opens the office door and I enter a rectangular room with walls covered in wood panelling and baroque wallpaper. Crystal chandeliers, pictures of Lenin, Gorbachev, and Sokolov, a long conference table, a big globe in the corner. Viktor Georgiyevich Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, first deputy to the minister of defense, and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, gets up from behind his work desk, approaches me, and cordially squeezes my hand. He is big and has a wide, typical, Slav face, gray hair, and a surprisingly mild look. After the greeting I present the marshal with a DANAS badge, pen, and calendar. He presents me with a Warsaw Pact medal and badge. [paragraph continues]

We start the informal part of our talks. What is the weather like in Yugoslavia, how many copies of DANAS magazine are published, who reads it... Marshal Kulikov is interested in current Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. I tell him that they have been burdened for a number of years by the Bulgarian stance on Macedonia. The marshal then reminds me of Todor Zhivkov's statement that "Bulgaria has no territorial pretensions." I say that statements are one thing and actual activities in the mass media are another. We turn to the formal part of our talks. Marshal Kulikov first expresses his satisfaction at the opportunity to meet Yugoslav readers via DANAS magazine and points out the combat cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union during the last war.

DANAS: Comrade Marshal, you mentioned Bulgaria earlier on. Can I ask you something in connection with this?

Kulikov: The marshal of the Soviet Union is ready to answer all your questions. I am at your disposal.

DANAS: All right then, how do you, as commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact, view the fact that a military cooperation agreement between Albania and Bulgaria still exists?

Kulikov: This is a purely formal thing. There is no military cooperation between the two countries at present.

DANAS: But it is very interesting that the only agreement about military help and cooperation that Albania did not break off is in fact the agreement wth Bulgaria. Why with Bulgaria?

Kulikov: I do not have any other information except that trade between the two countries exists. We are talking about economic ties. There are no military ties, but if you have some information about this please tell me.

DANAS: I have information that the Chinese are slowly returning to Albania, this is primarily in connection with military equipment and hardware [operma i tehnkia], spare parts.

Kulikov: I have read about Albania's problems regarding spare parts for the army. I have data on Albania's purchase of arms. They have old models of Soviet arms and are now trying to master the production for some of those models.

DANAS: The Greek-Turkish dispute is also one of the problems in the Balkans. What is your comment about this?

Kulikov: How do you as a Yugoslav journalist see that?

DANAS: I think that this is a small "quarrel at home." Something that stays in the family.

Kulikov: Yes, yes, the Aegean is a sea made for hiding small navy ships. There are many islands.

DANAS: You recently had a public offer on expanding membership in the pact. Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdafi said that he will bring his country into the pact if the U.S. confrontation toward Libya continues. Would you like to have anothr member?

Kulikov: I do not see it that way. This is a question of politics and not of military leadership. I think that it is not realistic now.

DANAS: The question is what the pact would gain with Libya as a member. You already have your experts and bases in Libya.

Kulikov: We do not have bases there, but our experts train Libyan soldiers and offer aid in securing some installations [objekat].

DANAS: When talking about military alliances one usually asks why the Warsaw Pact was formed so much later than NATO.

Kulikov: Yes, the formation of the Warsaw Pact was dictated exclusively by external circumstances. The socialist countries were forced to make that step because after World War II the imperialist countries, the United States in particular, started threatening their security. The "cold war," slanders, and provocations also started against the countries of socialism. The United States started surrounding the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community with a whole chain of military bases. The West consolidated its forces and in 1949 that resulted in the formation of NATO as an aggressive, anti-Soviet, and antisocialist organization, both in content and in character. Since the first days of its existence, NATO has been the initiator of the arms race and of the policy from the position of force.

In fact an aggression against European socialist countries was being prepared. Various plans for nuclear attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, such as Trojan, Bravo, Charioteer, and Dropshot had already been elaborated in the United States. Western countries rejected the socialist countries' initiative from 1954 on collective security in Europe. Finally, the FRG was also accepted into NATO and immediately, openly, and clearly presented its territorial pretensions toward the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries. Later, according to the 1970 Moscow Agreement, the FRG recognized and accepted the principle of the inviolability of borders in post-war Europe. The FRG's joining NATO under such conditions was interpreted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as support for revanchist forces. Therefore, the fraternal socialist countries had to do something with a view to protecting revolutionary achievements, consolidating the world socialist system, and creating collective security. This is why leaders of the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance in Warsaw on 14 May, an agreement which went down in history as the Warsaw Pact. The agreement was also signed with Albania which, by the way, has not taken part in the pact since 1962. When now observing the time and the road that has passed, we can bravely say that the Warsaw Pact has fulfilled and is still fulfilling its basic task, and that is peace and the inviolability of borders in Europe, and ensuring the peaceful work of the community of socialist countries.

DANAS: They say in the West that Warsaw Pact doctrine is distinctly offensive, that is, that the pact is aggressive in nature.

Kulikov: One can assert anything, especially if one is not willing to prove that assertion. The Warsaw Pact is absolutely a defensive organization which is not endangering anyone nor will it endanger anyone. We do not have any aspirations to territories belonging to others and we do not interfere in other countries' internal affairs. We have never started a war and we have never played the role of an aggressor. That is alien to our ideals and to the socialist cause. We will continue to act in such a way that no one will have reason to be concerned about his security. This is why we are building the entire system of operational and combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, and in doing so the Soviet Union has taken up the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and it is closely observing this. At their meeting in Budapest in June 1986 the Warsaw Pact countries proclaimed their decision that they will never start military operations against anyone in Europe or in any other region unless they themselves become the target of aggression.

The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries do not strive for military superiority, but they will not, of course, allow the superiority of the other side. We do not ask for greater security, but we will not agree to a lesser one. These are the facts. It is absurd to treat this as "aggressiveness." Accusations that we are aggressive are NATO's attempt to discredit us before the world public. Behind slander and deceits they are trying to hide the real truth about NATO, a source of threats to European and world peace.

DANAS: Western experts base the thesis about the aggressiveness of the Warsaw Pact on the overall forces of the pact that you command, on the way operations are carried out on the European territory, and particularly on the speed of your units. One can often hear it said in the West that Marshal Kulikov and his troops can reach the English Channel in only 48 hours.

Kulikov: I do not want to see the English Channel, at least not under such circumstances.

DANAS: All right, but what is the situation with the relations of conventional forces of the two alliances? Western analysts say that the Warsaw Pact has advantage in armored troops, and in saying so they "forget" that NATO has the advantage in helicopters, that is, that while one side has the advantage in one kind of weapons, the other side has it in another kind. What is your comment on this?

Kulikov: Observing this on the whole, there is no advantage on the part of the Warsaw Pact over NATO. There is an approximate balance in conventional weapons between the two alliances. The West is trying to create a myth about the Soviet military threat and talks about the advantage of the Warsaw Pact without any evidence. For this reason they misrepresent the real correlation of forces. They do not take into consideration the two sides' human resources, do not include the Armed Forces of France and Spain in this relation, and do not fully include into that correlation of forces either the information on the U.S. Armed Forces, or data on the armies under national commands. They also do not take into consideration the U.S. and NATO reserve formations, and the stocks of armament and military equipment They deliberately overestimate the power of the Warsaw Pact and at the same time minimize the power of NATO. They tendentiously take advantage of the objectively existing differences between the structure of the two sides' armaments. What is the realistic picture of the correlation of forces? Objectively speaking, NATO and the Warsaw Pact have approximately the same number of people under arms and approximately the same quantity of artillery. The Warsaw Pact has a certain advantage in armored forces, primarily tanks, but NATO is superior as regards the number of combat-ready divisions, anti-tank weapons, and fighter-bombers. However, on the whole, there is a balance in conventional arms. In order to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe, one would have to establish a balance at a much lower level, and that is an urgent task. "Let us observe all this in a new way," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has said, "Let the West carry out appropriate reduction in those types of armament that it has more of, and we will liquidate the surplus of those armaments in which we have an advantage." We have already proposed a number of initiatives both concerning conventional armaments and in connection with nuclear missile power. You will remember that a few years ago, we withdrew some forces from the GDR, 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks.

DANAS: Comrade Marshal, there are some estimates in the West that you have brought all this back through an increased number of tanks in platoons and companies, through a change in the organization of armed units. A return by the back door?

Kulikov: This is not true. If we speak about the organizational structure of any armed forces, it does change everywhere through time. Changing the organizational structure is a legitimate process. I was the commander of the Soviet Group of Forces in the GDR and I know how it is in the armed units. For instance, the rifle regiments used to have no tanks, and there were anti-tank weapons in some units, and none in others. All this is a normal process. Look, for instance, the Hungarian People's Army was organized in a divisional system and now it has changed over to a brigade system, because this suits their conditions better. Even our possible adversary on the other side, the United States, constantly experiments with the organizational structure, searching for a better solution. Their divisions, as you know, number 18,000 to 20,000 men. There are also differences in serving in the Army. There are professionals and soldiers doing their regular service. All these matters are different.

DANAS: The USSR criticizes the positions of some U.S. strategists about the possibility of waging a limited nuclear war in Europe. Can such a war be waged in Europe without escalating into a general nuclear conflict?

Kulikov: A "limited" nuclear war is a pure illusion. What does it mean, "limited?" in fact this means several dozen nuclear strikes. Can you imagine that the other side would remain sitting and would count: "They hit me with 50 strikes, and therefore I must retaliate with 50 nuclear strikes, too"? Theoretically, of course, one may speculate, but in practice this is impossible, especially since the communications system would also be damaged in a war. It is unrealistic to expect that the adversary would hit me exactly the same number of times as I hit him. If a nuclear conflict were to break out in Europe, or somewhere else in the world, it would immediately and inevitably [odmah i neizbjezno] escalate into a general nuclear war. The American theory about a "limited" nuclear war proceeds from the false comprehension of the essence of the matter and from the striving to make the essence of a nuclear conflict acceptable to the public at large. Such a theory has nothing to do with reality and is therefore dangerous.

DANAS: What do you think about the new NATO concept, the "airland battle 2000?" Is it offensive, which is to say aggressive? To what extent can this concept affect the possibility of starting a war or expanding a crisis? Do you in the Warsaw Pact have an answer to this doctrine?

Kulikov: The concept of the "airland battle 2000" is a Pentagon invention, and NATO took it over under the name "deep echeloned strike" or the "Rogers Plan." Western propaganda tries to present this concept as defensive, calling it "defense in the rear of the enemy with conventional weapons." What is the essence of the concept of the "deep echeloned strike"? First, it is based on new weapons systems, the so-called "smart weapons." There are homing missiles, reconnaissance strike systems, and other weapons of high destructive power. These weapons are intended for attacks on targets deep in the territory of the Warsaw Pact countries: on commands, airfields, communications, missile bases, concentrations of armed forces. Second, the new NATO concept implies preventive operations as a part of the common Western offense strategy. This is a strategy that counts on surprise, deep strikes, so-called "disarming strikes" on the territories of the Warsaw Pact countries, or rather the ultimate aim is victory in war. All this increases the NATO's aggressiveness, raises the level of confrontation, accelerates the arms race, and increases the danger of a military conflict in Europe. Under such circumstances, the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries must take appropriate measures to preserve the military equilibrium of the two alliances and to ensure their own security.

Danas: What are the proposals of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact regarding conventional weapons of either military alliance in the European theater?

Kulikov: The Warsaw Pact presented its proposals on reducing conventional weapons in the proclamation addressed to NATO and all the European countries, published in Budapest on 11 June 1986. These proposals refer to Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. We propose an essential reduction of all land forces components and of the tactical strike air force of the European countries, of the respective units of the USSR and Canada stationed in Europe, and of the nuclear systems of operational and tactical nature with a range of up to 1,000 km. As a first step we propose the reduction of the number of NATO and Warsaw Pact soldiers by 100,000 to 150,000 on both sides within 1 or 2 years. In the nineties, we propose a further reduction of the land forces and the tactical strike air forces by 25 percent each, or more than 500,000 men on both sides in comparison with the present situation. Such a reduction of the military forces of the two military alliances would make it possible for other countries, too, to reduce their armed forces. The reductions should be carried out at various unit levels, together with their equipment and weapons, through disbanding units and demobilizing the personnel. The arms and equipment should be destroyed, or stored on the national territory, or used for peaceful purposes. Nuclear warheads must be destroyed. The reduction would be controlled through national technical means, through the means of international verification [kontrols] including on-site inspection, exchange of information on troops being disbanded or reduced, information about the beginning and end of the reduction process, and the creation of an international consultative commission. The units that would remain after the conclusion of the reduction process should be embraced by a process of checking [kontrols] their activities. We have not yet received any answer to these Warsaw Pact proposals sent to the other side 10 months ago. We are waiting for an official answer from NATO.

DANAS: Does the Warsaw Pact agree to the principle of asymmetry in the process of reducing conventional forces in Europe, as is demanded by NATO?

Kulikov: No, we do not agree to any asymmetry. We demand complete equality in the reduction of forces. As much as one side reduces, the other should also reduce.

DANAS: Is this the Warsaw Pact position?

Kulikov: Absolutely. We said that in Budapest.

DANAS: How do you regard the change in the NATO position on medium-range missiles in Europe? In their time, they installed their Pershing-2 and cruise missiles as a response to your SS-20 missiles, and now they tie the withdrawal of these missiles to your increased short-range missiles. Why this change of attitude in the West?

Kulikov: Even in Iceland, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that all the forces should be reduced, and he especially stressed the question of medium-range missiles. We are prepared to remove and to eliminate these missiles, after which we would start negotiations on operational and tactical missiles. They in the West demand first the elimination of operational and tactical missiles, and only afterward the removal of medium-range missiles. This is a change in position. Our possible adversary, NATO, possesses better artillery for launching nuclear-charge shells. These are 155- and 203-millimeter guns, self-propelled guns, and they also wish to create new short-range missiles. They are working on a new short-range Pershing, adapting the existing Pershing-2 missile. We propose a general liquidation of medium-range missiles and the transfer of 100 of these weapons systems to Asia.

DANAS: Do you possess any advantage in the short-range missiles than NATO. You have "Frog," "Scud," SS-12, SS-21, and SS-23, and NATO only Pershing-I and Lance missiles.

Kulikov: No, we have no advantage. Negotiations should be conducted on the elimination of medium-range missiles.

DANAS: How much have U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles influenced the changes in the Warsaw Pact military doctrine?

Kulikov: There have been changes. After the stationing of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and appropriate Soviet measures, the quantity of nuclear warheads directed at targets on both sides has increased. The time necessary for reaction to a nuclear attack or in case of a crisis situation has also been essentially reduced. In other worlds, the stationing in Europe of U.S. missiles intended for a first strike increased the probability of a nuclear war. The changes in the Warsaw Pact doctrine refer above all to strengthening of combat readiness for response and for preventing an attack from any side.

DANAS: As Warsaw Pact commander, do you believe that an armed people determined to fight may be defeated? Can they be defeated by a bloc?

Kulikov: What do you mean?

DANAS: Theoretically and practically, if a country lacks an operative army as big as, for instance, the Warsaw Pact or NATO, but possesses an armed people willing to fight and wide concept of defense, can such a country be defeated?

Kulikov: Which country?

DANAS: Any country.

Kulikov: A victory may be attained. Indeed, only for a time, for it is something else to rule such a country. World public opinion, other factors, all that is present. It is very difficult to defeat a people determined to defend itself.

DANAS: Do you, as Warsaw Pact commander, value guerrilla warfare? What do you think about it in the context of modern war?

Kulikov: It is a very active form of combat operation. It is based on the principle of patriotism. In World War II we had experiences in our country, in Belorussia and the Ukraine. I highly value and I know the methods of the partisan war in Yugoslavia. Then there is also Vietnam.

DANAS: Yes, but what would partisan warfare be like in a modern conflict in Europe?

Kulikov: There is room for guerrilla fighting, too. It is another matter whether this would be the dominant form of warfare. It is less probable, especially with the appearance of very modern combat means.

DANAS: Has Afghanistan brought any new perception in Soviet military doctrine?

Kulikov: This is a special question, a special problem. We are there at the invitation of the Kabul government, but there is no war in the conventional sense there. In general it is difficult to apply the experiences of Afghanistan to a modern war such as could be waged in Europe. The Afghan Army, which basically fights there and bears the brunt of the fighting, probably has some perceptions. But I tell you that war in Afghanistan is very strange.

DANAS: Comrade Marshal, do you have problems with youth pacifism in the Soviet Army?

Kulikov: I must say that there are several types of pacifism. Not all of them are the same. In the Soviet Army about 80 percent of our officers are members of the Communist Party.

DANAS: In Yugoslavia about 99.9 percent of them are members. How is it that it is only 8 percent in your country?

Kulikov: It is 100 percent in the Air Force.

DANAS: Do you have a single colonel who is not a member of the party?

Kulikov: We do not. But let me return to pacifism. Pacifism means a struggle for peace, and you can fight for peace with political means, although fighting with arms to protect one's own country is no less significant. This is a struggle for peace too. Learning, training to defend the country, strengthening combat readiness, this is also a form of a struggle for peace.

DANAS: Are there criticisms in the Soviet Army?

Kulikov: There are, at party meetings, but there are no discussions about commanders' and commanding officers' orders. Criticism and carping are not the same. What matters is a struggle for the quality of work in the Army.

DANAS: To what extent do the Soviet Armed Forces support the "restructuring" [preceding word published in Russian -- "perestroyka"] of Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee?

Kulikov: We fully support "restructuring." This is not only a civilian question but concerns military matters too. "Restructuring" is, above all, thinking in a new way; this is the intensification of combat training, new forms of training and learning, the question of punctuality and discipline. Democratization in the Army is of special importance for the soldiers' life, everyday life.

DANAS: Have you ever intimately thought, dreamed of becoming commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact forces?

Kulikov: No, I had never thought about it.

DANAS: Which soldiers and officers in the Warsaw Pact Joint Forces do you value most professionally?

Kulikov: As commander I say that they are all good. They all operate and work toward peace and the protection of socialism.

DANAS: But if in a war you had to be in trenches, which soldiers would you like to be with most? With the Poles, Hungarians, Germans, Bulgarians....

Kulikov: God forbid that a war may occur.

DANAS: Do you think that disbanding both military alliances in Europe could happen in the future?

Kulikov: We have always been and remain against divisions in Europe. This is why we are striving for the simultaneous disbanding of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This proposal was also confirmed at the meeting of the political-consultative committee in Budapest in 1986. Now it is the other side's turn to say what it thinks. If we both want it, then mutual disbanding is possible. But as yet there is no answer to our offer.

DANAS: Do you as commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact wish to meet with your colleague on the other side, U.S. General Bernard Rogers, commander-in-chief of NATO? In your opinion would this meeting lead to a better understanding between the two blocs? Could an agreement on lowering the thresholds on nuclear danger in Europe be reached on such an occasion; or on reducing the military power of both sides?

Kulikov: Not only do we want a meeting with General Rogers, but we have already sent him a letter with proposals about such a meeting. I think that on an occasion like that we could discuss the military-strategic situation in Europe and explain many questions that worry both of us, remove mutual suspicions and mistrust. Of course, at a meeting like this it would be difficult to solve all problems, but it could serve as the beginning of a dialogue between military leaders of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, which is as necessary as a dialogue between politicians and diplomats. With the joint efforts of generals and diplomats we could succeed in speeding up the process of converting Europe into a continent of peace, good-neighborliness, and mutually useful cooperation. Unfortunately NATO has rejected the possibility of such a meeting, although I personally think that General Rogers was in favor of a military summit but was probably not given permission by Washington.

DANAS: To conclude, Comrade Marshal, do you believe in the possibility of a nuclear war?

Kulikov: No, I do not, but there are fools in this world....

PRAVDA NOTES PENTAGON CALL FOR NEW ICBM WARHEADS

PM200901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "They Are Developing a New Warhead"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Apr -- Within the walls of the U.S. military department voices can be heard calling for work to be accelerated on the creation of a new nuclear warhead for ICBM's capable of altering its flight trajectory. This is reported by DEFENSE NEWS, which is close to military-industrial circles.

It is planned that these warheads will be able to accomplish a series of preprogrammed maneuvers before delivering a strike to a target and thus avoid interception. In-flight tests of their prototypes have already been conducted in the middle and at the end of the seventies, and in particular the U.S. Navy has tested the MK 500 Evader warhead.

According to the DEFENSE NEWS report, Laurence Woodruff, U.S. deputy undersecretary of defense for strategic and tactical nuclear forces, recently stated that a "demonstration of the technology" of the new warhead is planned for 1990 and 1991.

According to Richard De Lauer, until recently undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, the maneuvering warheads could be installed either on MX ICBM's or on submarine-based Trident-2 (D-5) ballistic missiles.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD191955 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 19 Apr 87

["International Observers Roundtable" program, presented by Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator; with Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, first deputy editor in chief of IZVESTIYA; and Georgiy Aleksandrovich Kuznetsov, first deputy editor in chief of ZA RUBEZHOM]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. For anyone concerned with international affairs, patience is a necessary professional quality; but I don't think we need be ashamed if we occasionally feel impatient. In the vital world problem of disarmament, there have been no real changes for the better for so long -- though there have been for the worse -- that now that hope has begun to dawn of an agreement on certain nuclear missiles in Europe, impatience is understandable. It is understandable in part because the term of the present U.S. Administration is drawing ever nearer to its close. The first shots of the election battle have already been fired, and when the campaign gets under way in earnest, the American politicians will have neither the time nor the inclination to bother about international problems. Finally there are the Western proposals, together with the recent Western amendments, which the Soviet side has accepted.

So what are we waiting for? It seems we must once again be patient. The United States intends to consult its allies, and informed sources at NATO headquarters say the consultations will take a month or two, or possibly even longer.

[Yefimov] I'd like to say that the two sides differ a little in the way they assess the outcome of the talks that have been held in Moscow -- the talks between the Soviet leadership and Shultz. What's the difference? The Soviet view of the results of that meeting is that we now have a better understanding of each other's position. We have stressed that the two sides are close to agreement on the problem of medium-range missiles in linkage with operational and tactical missiles. It's true that we have at the same time noted the unwillingness of the United States at those talks to take vigorous action and travel their part of the way. Shultz brought practically nothing new to the talks. On the contrary, the United States even tried to take a step backward by comparison with the agreements and accords or understandings that were achieved at Reykjavik. It is not without reason that the French newspaper, L'HUMANITE, wrote, with creditable vividness and precision, that Shultz brought to Moscow a vast amount of electronic technology, but not one new idea.

How have they assessed the Moscow results? At the end of the week we're reviewing, Reagan read at Santa Barbara -- in California, where he spends his holidays...

[Kuznetsov -- interrupting] He has a ranch there.

[Yefimov] ...On the ranch where he's on holiday, from a prepared text, in which he said that in his opinion, important progress has been made on arms reduction. On medium-range [sredney dalnosti] missiles, he said, we have narrowed the gap between the positions of the two sides; but after consultation with the NATO allies, the United States may put forward some new ideas. By and large, the President said he was optimistic. The order in which Reagan expounded the questions that, in his opinion, were discussed at the talks in Moscow is also interesting; First, human rights; second, bilateral relations, third, regional conflicts, and last of all, arms reduction. Doubtless it's not a matter of chance that he should put arms reduction last. It means something.

I'd call last week American week in Moscow. Not because we had a month or week of culture, a week of films or theater. No. Serious negotiations were being conducted. But that's not the only reason I'd call it American week. There was a very important parliamentary delegation in Moscow at the invitation of our Supreme Soviet, led by the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

[Kuznetsov] By the way, he also assessed the results of the Moscow talks very interestingly, and I can't resist quoting his appraisal. In reply to a question from an American television correspondent, he said: We now have the best chance since World War II of achieving genuine peace and beginning a process of gradually reconsidering our priorities. Now that we have a huge budget deficit, we should not be spending $300 billion a year on nonproductive means of intimidation out of fear that the Russians will do so if we don't. They do incur vast expenditure, because they're afraid that we will if they don't. I am in favor, said Wright, of mutual verifiable [poddayushcheyesya proverke] reduction of arms, and I'm against nonproductive expenditure. The world press and many Western figures assess the results of the talks between Shultz and the Soviet leaders in roughly the same key. For example, Danish Prime Minister Schlueter has said, I regard Gorbachev's proposals as interesting and positive. The newspaper NUERNBERGER NACHRICHTEN of West Germany wrote: There is nothing to prevent agreement on this question; the fact that the West is having difficulty in taking the next step is not Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's problem. Many papers in the West are raising the question that the proposal from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev that we should abolish not only medium-range missiles but also antitactical [protivotakticheskiy] missiles operating at 500-1,000 km -- that this proposal has taken Shultz and the West generally by surprise, and that even the zero option itself, which we have offered to the West -- offered them, in effect, their own option -- this option they call a trap.

[Yefimov] It turns out that when the West, or Mr Reagan, proposed the zero option, they did so on the assumption that the Soviet Union would never accept it. The Soviet Union has accepted it.

[Kuznetsov] That is to say that it was purely a propaganda move, so they could look like peacemakers at the tense time, when Europe didn't want the American medium-range missiles.

[Sobolev] When they began saying that they couldn't reduce or abolish the Pershings and cruise missiles because the Soviet Union has operational and tactical missiles, again it turns out, if the present Western press is to be believed, that they put this forward with the same thing in mind: that the Soviet Union would never agree to it. It did, and they fell into the trap.

[Yefimov] Well, and now we have the strange picture, that at the NATO Council session in Brussels, British Foreign Secretary Howe thanked Secretary of State Shultz, not for agreeing to the far-reaching Soviet proposals, but, on the contrary, for reserving his opinion, for the fact that he did not give immediate assent to the idea of agreeing on a reduction of operational and tactical missiles. It's a strange picture that emerges; and in general there's cause of anxiety, of course, in the fact that the communique on the NATO Council session is framed in such a way that it looks as if they, on the one hand, welcome the accords achieved in Moscow, or rapprochement of positions, while, on the other hand, they quite plainly intend to act together taking into consideration the facts of general European security. What lurks behind that is the presumption that if we abolish nuclear weapons, then hapless Western Europe will be left naked and barefoot in the face of Soviet military superiority in conventional arms.

[Kuznetsov] Though on conventional arms, too, we are putting forward our proposals for equalizing forces.

[Yefimov] That's one side of it. On the other hand, it's no accident after all that the experts who make a serious study of the problems of correlation of forces now actually deride this concept of Soviet military superiority. They are calling it a myth, because, as the BOSTON GLOBE recently wrote, this notion of a so-called overwhelming superiority of the USSR in conventional arms is being irresponsibly put about by the unscrupulous mass media and the U.S. Defense Department, which needs to increase its budget; and according to the experts, the NATO forces are a lot stronger than a simple enumeration of armaments would suggest. The way they usually talk is this: Alas, the Soviet Union has more tanks than NATO! Or it is superior in heavy artillery. But the interesting thing is that the American military, the American experts, have said that just to compare tanks and artillery is a very great simplification. NATO could turn out tanks like sausages if it wanted to; but we are putting money into our antitank weapons. That is the opinion of an expert from Rand Corporation, one of the U.S. brains trusts.

[Sobolev] Then they have superiority in other types of arms -- in tactical fighters, and many others. What we're talking about is overall parity, though in particular types of arms there are discrepencies. But in the West, those who are creating this myth of Soviet military superiority emphasize all the time the weapons in which we do, possibly, have some advantage. They are careful to conceal the fact that in others, they have it.

[Kuznetsov] That's very true. The American press says bluntly that, after all, the U.S. strategic missiles remain, and consequently it would seem that there's nothing to worry about.

[Sobolev] In Europe, too, there is still an abundance of forward based systems.

[Kuznetsov] In Europe too. The forward based systems remain in Europe.

[Sobolev] Truly, the thing that stands out is the lack of conscience of those who appeal to that myth.

[Kuznetsov] I well remember how at one time, in 1979 and later, they were using the terrible Soviet SS-20 missiles to frighten the inhabitants of Western Europe: only one thing could save them from these -- the American cruise missiles and Pershing-2's. Suddenly all this fear of the SS-20's vanished into thin air, solely because Western Europe had its Pershings and cruise missiles. The leaders of some of the West European countries are apparently even ready to reconcile themselves to the terrible Soviet missiles; and these missiles, as THE NEW YORK TIMES now writes, turn out to be entirely without significance for the military balance. It's all a matter of politics.

Another issue concerns operational and tactical missiles. If Western press statements can be believed, then literally just a few days ago, Western Europe was very frightened of these Soviet operational and tactical missiles. Yet the moment the Soviet Union agreed to abolish them all, they at once ceased to be frightening; all that mattered was that the new American operational and tactical missiles should make their appearance on the territory of Western Europe.

[Yefimov] On the eve of the meeting, and during it, the right-wingers and ultrarightwingers on both sides of the Atlantic were mounting an attack on the very possibility of any agreement, including an agreement on medium-range missiles [rakety srednego radiusa deystviya], of any further development of the process begun at Reykjavik. For example, a day before Mr Shultz came to Moscow, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger published a long article in THE NEW YORK TIMES. What did he say at the very beginning of it? I quote: We will take care, he wrote, not to raise any hopes among the public as to when an agreement on medium-range missiles [rakety sredney dalnosti] will be concluded.

[Kuznetsov] That's very remarkable.

[Yefimov] Not to raise any hopes.

[Kuznetsov] That's a very remarkable statement.

[Sobolev] Nonetheless, those hopes exist.

[Yefimov] Secondly, Kenneth Adelman, who is the Reagan administration's man in charge of matters relating to disarmament and arms control, has said that even if the problem of operational and tactical weapons were to be resolved -- and he said this not knowing what proposals were to be put forward -- other issues which are hard to resolve would be found. Why is it that two key figures in the U.S. Administration were making precisely these kinds of statements on the eve of a serious and important meeting?

Finally, the Western allies among the ranks of the ultraright have been very active these last few days.

[Kuznetsov] I think that the listeners following our discussion are probably asking what the outcome was: will they accept our proposals or not? It is doubtful whether any of us three could give an honest reply to that question, whether affirmative or negative. I don't know. At any rate THE GUARDIAN newspaper put it very precisely: Nobody expected the revolutionary ideas which are now being put forward by the Kremlin; if they caught Shultz unawares, they will hit Europe like a storm. NATO will have to take enormously important decisions, whatever it might try to do, and it is from the reply we hear that we shall judge the true intentions and capabilities of the United States and of its allies to take real steps along the path of disarmament.

I think the problem is that inside the administration itself -- not only within NATO, but within the administration itself as well -- very serous debates lie ahead. So far they have taken no stance; they have not yet worked it out, not worked it out, to all appearances. But which side will gain the upper hand? Weinberger's side, or a more reasonable side?

[Sobolev] Well I think that at any rate if one is to sum up the results, there are, nevertheless, both in the United States and Western Europe, very strong feelings among the public and in political circles in favor of achieving an agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles.

I would also like to draw your attention to the question of why the Soviet diplomatic service is striving so hard to bring this medium-range missiles business to an end. Of course, there is a reason for this striving. To begin with, the strategy here is beginning to show success, as they say, in disarmament issues.

If we can be allowed to dream a litle, if and when an agreement is concluded on these missiles, then in a different and somewhat altered international climate -- and the winds of change have already begun blowing here, even in the process of approaching an agreement -- it will be easier to come to agreements on other types of weapons, including conventional and chemical weapons. After all, here too numerous realistic and constructive proposals have been advanced. As we know, a factory for destroying chemical ammunition is under construction in the Soviet Union, and it would be very nice if by the time it is built the diplomats could provide it with an operating schedule.

But now, comrades, I think we should move on from global, that is world, problems, to regional or local problems which, it must be said, turn out to have a great global significance as well. There is perhaps no international meeting which does not address the question of the world's hot spots, in which these regional conflicts are concentrated. The temperature in these points remains high, but nonetheless changes are to be observed, and it would be worth saying a thing or two about them today.

If we take the problem of the Near East, for example, it seems to me quite sensational that former U.S. President Carter -- the very man who initiated the separate Camp David deal between Israel and Egypt, a supporter of other similar deals, and an opponent of an international conference for a Near Eastern settlement -- has now, all of a sudden, himself put forward a program for such a conference and is touring the countries of the Near East to ascertain opportunities for holding it. If we are to believe ex-president Carter, it would seem that opportunities are taking shape.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, opportunities are indeed taking shape. On the one hand there is, in my view, the very important, meeting between representatives of various Palestinian organizations, which has just been held in Algeria. First and foremost, they came to an agreement to remove the reason for 90 percent of their differences, i.e. the abrogation of the Amman agreement between Yasir 'Arafat and Jordan's King Husayn according to which the Jordanian side would represent the Palestinians at any international conference. Secondly, it is important that the Palestinian organizations have agreed among themselves to conclude an agreement, so to speak, with all the Arab states. Thirdly, they welcomed a future international conference, which they see as a possibility.

What is the present stance of, say, Western Europe? The Common Market is actively in favor; the Soviet Union, it goes without saying, has for a long time been insistently in favor.

[Sobolev] It was, in fact, our idea.

[Kuznetsov] It was our idea from the very outset. Moreover, it should be mentioned that the Common Market has been becoming more active of late, and its representatives have also been to the Near East to elaborate the idea of holding a conference. Thus the United States and Israel have come up against what I would call a united front. The Reagan administration has still not made a final decision on participation in a conference, although there is, in general, talk there about such a conference being possible. Admittedly, they would like to turn it into a kind of cover for separate deals in the guise, so to speak, of that conference.

As for Israel, it has a dual stance. The Likud bloc, which participates in the government, is opposed to a conference.

[Sobolev] The right-wing bloc.

[Kuznetsov] The right-wing bloc, yes. But the Labor Party is in favor of holding such a forum although also, of course, from their point of view, with the possibility of some kinds of separate deals in mind. However, this is opposed by the Arab countries and the Palestinians. It is difficult to say whether the idea will materialize, but it looks as if things are developing in such a way as to make an international conference to settle the Near East problem possible.

[Sobolev] Let us look at Central America. As physicists would say, a potential difference between two political poles is increasing there. What I mean is that, on one hand, having received new millions of dollars and arms, the Somozists have stepped up their activity in Nicaragua; and the American maneuvers near the borders of Nicaragua are being carried out on an unprecedented scale and, I would say, in a particularly provocative manner. Yet, on the other hand, the activity of forces coming out for a peaceful solution of problems in Central America is growing too.

Another meeting between the eight member countries of the Contadora Group and of the support group has taken place. A meeting between five Central American presidents is expected in June; they will be examining possibilities for a peaceful settlement of their problems. Nicaragua has a plan for such a settlement. Naturally, it corresponds to the program of the Contadora Group. Costa Rica also has a plan which is being studied both by the Contadora Group and by Nicaragua; it has been approved by the American Congress and, subsequently, by the U.S. Government. This plan stipulates, among other things, a cease-fire and discontinuation of foreign aid to anti-governmental groups, i.e. of the American interference, in particular. In view of the growing opposition in the Congress to keeping the army of Somozist hirelings any longer, the White House -- if one believes the rumors in the Western press -- may agree to resume negotiations with Nicaraguan leadership in some form or other. While the American doctrine of neoglobalism is still functioning, the doctrine's authors obviously do not have enough room to implement it fully. One has a feeling that this room is shrinking.

[Sefimov] I would like to add that a conference of the interparliamentary union opens on 23 April in Managua. It will be held for the first time in that country; and the fact that the conference opens in Managua -- it will last until 3 May -- has importance. It shows, above all, a respectful attitude of the world's community or, in any case, of the parliaments of many countries toward the people's power in Nicaragua...

[Sobolev -- interrupting] The legality of which the United States questions.

[Sefimov] Yes, it questions it, yet, at the same time, it has its diplomatic mission there which recognizes this power.

[Kuznetsov] This is a paradox, indeed!

[Sefimov] Undoubtedly, the presence of many parliamentarians from various countries in Managua will present them with the opportunity to see for themselves what the people's power in Managua is.

[Sobolev] Coming back to regional problems, I would like to say that in Southeast Asia changes are noticeable, too. As I know, Georgiy Alekseandrovich, you have recently come back from Cambodia. Your impressions and conclusions, please.

[Kuznetsov] You know, I have brought the most favorable impressions from Cambodia. The people impressed me as very gentle, delicate and noble. In general, it is hard to believe that there could be such a thing as the cruel and fanatical Pol Pot group which the Cambodians are calling now a genocidal regime and whose rule led to the deaths of 3 million people. The Polpotists who have entrenched, together with their allies, in Thailand, near the Cambodian border, are trying to carry out disturbing military actions against the people's system. Moreover, they have an unspecified number of their soldiers -- or bandits, to be more precise -- on Cambodian territory. They do not represent a military force, they are not able to overthrow the people's system; all they can do is to ambush, lay mines in places, open fire occasionally, and then boast very loudly that they have gained colossal military victories.

[Yefimov] In fact, they act like the contras in Nicaragua.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, in essence they are like the contras in Nicaragua. But it is absolutely clear that the people of Cambodia supports its government and its party which have announced the construction of socialism in the long term, as it were. One should say that, despite difficulties and economic backwardness, the food situation is getting better, rice is being grown, and, in any case, the problem of hunger, about which there was so much loud yelling in the West and which did, in fact, exist soon after the liberation from the Pol Pot regime, does not exist any more. Moreover, rice is rationed there, but a worker gets at his factory 24 kg of rice a month plus such necessities as, say, soap, matches, salt, and so on. It is enough to keep their families, in general.

I was impressed with the fact that Phnom Penh is full of people. I remember those grim photographs taken on Liberation Day, on 7 January 1979, showing empty streets. I walked along those streets now; they are packed with people and cyclists; life goes on in the streets as is customary in Asian towns. I would say that the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, together with the two other fraternal governments of countries of Indochina, is carrying out a very flexible policy in the sphere of establishing mutual relations with the ASEAN countries, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, they offer a dialogue with Thailand and a dialogue with the opposition groups in Thailand, provided Pol Pot is excluded. It is absolutely clear that no civilized state should deal with Pol Pot. With regard to foreign policy, the position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is fairly flexible, while domestically one can note that the economy is getting stronger in spite of all difficulties. I would repeat, that the public organizations are getting on with their work, and that the Cambodian party is taking root in the provinces and everywhere. I would say that my impressions are the most bright and favorable.

[Yefimov] I would like to add one more topic to our discussion. Last Friday, the United States introduced additional duties on a number of imported Japanese electronic items, duties totalling $300 million. What does this mean for the Japanese? It means that the prices of some Japanese articles will double on the American market. These protectionist measures toward Japan are being introduced as a punishment for the failure by Tokyo to abide by the accord on trade in semiconductors reached between the two countries last year. Washington accuses Japan of refusing to open its markets to American semiconductors while selling its own semiconductors at dumping prices, thus undermining the positions of American manufacturers. The Japanese reply: trade, learn how to trade and come to our market, nobody will stop you. According to the American press, the action by Washington may lead to a new outburst of trade wars with serious consequences for the world economy. Last year Japan exported to the United States goods worth the enormous sum of over $85 billion.

So the introduction of new tariffs amounting to $300 million may seem a trifle. However, experts both in the U.S. Government and in business circles note that the political repercussions of this measure are considerably more significant than can be estimated in dollars. The U.S. Secretary of trade acknowledged recently that the current trade sanctions against Tokyo will make the visit by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone to Washington at the end of this month more complicated, to all appearances. He said that protectionist feelings are growing in Congress. Yet the main cause for concern -- I continue to quote him -- lies in the fact that practically everyone sees Japan as the main economic and trade enemy.

[Sobolev] Concluding our conversation, I would like to speak about a forthcoming event. I mean the visit of Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski to our country. Summit-level contacts and high-level contacts between fraternal countries are becoming more and more active. You know that Comrade Gorbachev visited Czechoslovakia recently. The Soviet-Polish talks will also have great significance both for our countries and for the entire socialist community. The situation in Poland is not simple, but the second stage of an economic reform is underway there, linked to restructuring in our country. There is much that is new in bilateral relations.

The other day, the development of direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet enterprises was examined at a session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. In the course of the second stage of the economic reform in Poland, a report on the session said, the importance of those links will increase. More than 150 industrial enterprises have already started direct cooperation, along with 100 research centers and 55 higher-education institutions from both sides. Work has begun on setting up five joint Polish-Soviet industrial enterprises. This means a new turn in the development of fraternal links, about which Comrade Gorbachev spoke in Prague. In our relations with Poland we find specific examples of this new turn. The construction of seven more joint enterprises there will follow, along with four enterprises in agriculture.

As to the economic reform, Comrade Messner, the head of the Polish Government, defined its goal as the construction of a modern and well-functioning economy. He said that there is a need to forget the half-hearted method of small steps and to undertake resolute actions. He said that the first stage of the economic reform had resulted in a considerable, -- given the current conditions -- growth in production and in national revenue. Yet, for various reasons, the mechanisms of qualitative development have not been brought into operation to a sufficient degree; so the main principles of the second stage of the reform include the consistent development and encouragement of initiative, the deepening of the restructuring of the managerial system, and the achievement of economic balance, i.e. this coincides, to some extent, with the plans and goals of restructuring in our country and in other countries of the socialist community.

We are closing our program, comrades. Thank you for joining us, and all the best to you.

GERASIMOV LOOKS AT ARMS TALKS AFTER SCHULTZ VISIT

LD191900 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Apr 87

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] [Gerasimov, in studio] This week saw a visit to our country by George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state. A great deal was written about this in the West prior to his visit. Everyone felt that Soviet-U.S. relations were stagnating and they were making forecasts about possible movements. In particular they wrote about various approaches to resolving the problem of operational and tactical missiles. Perhaps by way of introduction it is worth attempting to understand all this palissade of missiles to which macho military and technical thinking and limited political thinking have driven mankind. We are recommending new thinking according to which what is needed is to get rid of all dangerous nuclear missiles straightaway and all nuclear weapons to boot.

Now let's take a look at this pallisade of missiles. Here are the most threatening ones: the intercontinental strategic missiles, portable crematoria with enhanced productivity, the swallows of nuclear winter. There are ground based ones; there are sea based ones. Pictures showing them being launched look impressive and they are not without their own peculiar grace so that outwardly they differ from the ovens of Auschwitz, although in effect they are similar. So much flight of thought, enlightenment, discovery as well as very clever technical decisions and the most precise mathematical calculations have gone into them. Only for what purpose?

Either this sort of weaponry must face the executioner or else mankind will have to do so. As regards this main question we have proposed to the United States the formulation of key provisions concerning strategic offensive weapons, antiballistic missile defense and nuclear tests.

Now we come to the next class of missiles, medium-range missiles, not intercontinental but intracontinental ones. They are currently the basic topic of conversation. When the United States brought missiles of this class to Europe they explained the step which they had taken by the need to balance things, or to neutralize Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. They added that if the reason, that is Soviet missiles, was removed then the need for U.S. missiles would also fade. We did not do so immediately, but as you will recall, we decided to take a step to meet them and test the sincerity of the West.

Straight renunciation of its own proposal and its adoption by the other side was fraught with political costs for the West, and with the danger of losing the confidence of the public. The West took up a reserved position and stated that the elimination of medium-range missiles was not enough and that the question of operational and tactical missiles -- here they are -- must be resolved.

Before Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, came to visit us she was advised to persuade Moscow to separate medium-range missiles from the general complex of nuclear disarmament problems, but we had separated them even before her arrival. Before Shultz came to see us he was advised to persuade Moscow to add operational and tactical missiles to medium-range missiles, but we had added them before he arrived, on 10 April when Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke in Prague and proposed talks on this class of missiles.

When the theme was being further developed in Moscow we expressed our readiness, given an accord on medium-range missiles, to destroy our operational and tactical missiles in approximately 1 year. Well one would have thought that this would have made the West rub its hands in glee, but instead it is rubbing the sweat from its brow. Its brow is wet from intellectual exertions. Whatever should they do next? They can't say, hold on we weren't serious, we meant something completely different.

The first reaction to the Soviet proposals in Brussels, where Shultz made a stop, and in Santa Barbara where he went to report to the President, could not fail to contain elements of approval. To be sure here were the West's own proposals coming back to it, only drawn up with Soviet agreement. Why then have things ground to a halt? Because of the fundamental principles of NATO strategy, which relies on nuclear deterrence.

To acquaint you with NATO's train of thought let me cite the arguments of the London TIMES. It writes: If the current Soviet proposals are accepted in full we will be set back by 10 years when it comes to arms control. According to THE TIMES the reason for this is the overwhelming superiority of the Soviet Union over the West in terms of tanks and artillery. The superiority to which they refer is not the result of calculation but of stretched interpretations as well as simply of falsification. Nonetheless in the West this is a kind of popular axiom and, as it were, there isn't even any need to prove it.

Ambassador Jonathan Dean was head of the U.S. delegation at talks on reducing NATO and Warsaw Pact forces. With a full awareness of what he is talking about he writes, in a book published recently that deals precisely with how to dismantle the East-West military confrontation, that arguments about the superiority are a myth that unfortunately the Western press unreservedly swallows. [video shows front cover of book by Jonathan Dean, entitled Watershed in Europe: Dismantling the East-West Military Confrontation] Dean writes that the very reason for which the NATO Atlantic bloc was created -- that is the threat of Soviet attack -- is becoming so remote that it amounts virtually to zero.

Nonetheless here is the reaction to our proposals from Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary. He talks about the harsh facts of life, geography, and Soviet superiority in conventional and chemical weapons. In actual fact we are proposing getting rid of chemical weapons and are proposing the start of large-scale talks on radically reducing armed forces and weapons in Europe while the West is dragging its feet. Here at least there is a theoretical possibility of reaching agreement, but what can one do about geography? To be sure, the geography of a country is dictated by fate. The Soviet Union cannot fly off to the moon nor can we sink to the bottom of the sea. So perhaps geography should be seen not as an enemy but as an ally. Perhaps what should be seen in Europe is not military confrontation but our common home about which we should feel common concern.

In order to come around to this point of view we must get rid of popular notions, of the enemy image, and of ingrained stereotypes.

'Wide Gap' Remains

LD181717 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] The United States Secretary of State, George Shultz, has visited Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders. Aleksandr Druzhinin has examined the prospects of relations between the two countries in the light of these talks:

The talks were marked by a lively dialogue and a search for common grounds. Nobody expected George Shultz' visit to Moscow to settle the greater part of the difference between Moscow and Washington. There still is a wide gap between them on a number of current global issues, and above all on nuclear disarmament. In the circumstances the focal points are to display political will and try to smooth over the differences, and that is exactly what this country did. On the two countries' medium-range missiles in Europe, the secretary of state agreed with the Reykjavik formula, that they should be scrapped completely. He had reservations however about the Soviet proposals on short-range missiles.

Now the Soviet Union is ready to do away with its shorter-range missiles in Europe in a relatively brief and strictly specified period. This pledge can be entered in an agreement on medium-range missiles. As for Washington's Strategic Defense Initiative, so-called, Moscow is also ready to search for compromise solutions.

(?If) the United States claims it has committed itself to the SDI the Soviet Union offers a way out. The program must be strictly confined to laboratory research. The system must not be tested or deployed in space and the two sides must fully comply with (?the) Antiballistic Missile Treaty of 1972.

Has the American side matched the Soviet willingness to come to terms? It seems it hasn't. Regrettably it has backed down from Reykjavik agreements on a number of matters including strategic weapons. However, as the Soviet leader told George Shultz, the American administration had a chance to reconsider all disarmament issues covered by the talks. The ball is in the United States' court.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party has discussed the outcome of the Moscow talks. It pointed out that progress on the major disarmament problems hinged on how Washington would react to the Soviet proposals. As for the Soviet Union it is ready to solve these problems together with the United States (?with) the same businesslike dialogue that marked George Shultz' visit to Moscow.

REAGAN ACTIONS 'FAR REMOVED' FROM PROMISES

LD1823S9 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2220 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Washington, 19 Apr (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

President Reagan has devoted his latest Saturday radio broadcast entirely to matters involving Soviet-U.S. relations and prospects for concluding a new agreement in the area of arms control.

"Today," he said, "the United States and the Soviet Union have the opportunity, step by step, to achieve tangible progress in safeguarding a more secure world. This is in accordance with the interests of both sides. Nowhere is this more obvious than in our talks on reducing the number of nuclear weapons threatening mankind." The President noted that most real of all are prospects for concluding a Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range systems. But here too, stated the President "significant problems have still to be resolved." He stressed that the matter of an agreement on medium range systems will be "thoroughly" considered by the administration. "Our aim is to build a more secure world," the President assured his fellow countrymen.

However, if the U.S. policies were really built on such logical premises, then it would be possible to speak with confidence about positive, and very promising prospects, for talks between the USSR and the United States on all levels. But the fact is, that the practical actions of the White House are, for the present, far removed from the promises to secure a "more secure world" on earth. It is precisely the present administration that has coarsely trampled on the temporary agreement on SALT I, and the SALT II treaty, which served as tough barriers against the quantative increase of strategic offensive weapons. It is precisely this administration that answers with a stubborn refusal the repeated proposals of the Soviet Union to immediately introduce a mutual moratorium on all nuclear explosions, and to start negotiations, without delay, on a total and universal ban on nuclear testing.

It is precisely the Reagan administration that does not stop undermining the ABM Treaty, which is regarded by the Pentagon as an obstacle on the way to the implementation of its "Star Wars" program. In his radio address the President has completely ignored the question of the "Strategic Defense Initiative." But Kenneth Adelman, director of the Agency for Arms and Disarmament Control, who was making a speech the same day in the CNN Television company program, specifically called the possibility of "reaching a real compromise on SDI" "unlikely." Having underlined the administration's adherence to this program, which threatens to transfer the arms race into space, Adelman pointed out, that "SDI is beginning to have a life of its own."

The director of the government department, whose function, delineated in his very title, is to make a substantial contribution to the cause of disarmament, was quite frank in setting out the "philosophy" of the approach of the current U.S. Administration to the entire process of arms control. "It should never be thought that this agreement (on medium range missiles in Europe) or any other treaty in the area of arms control will resolve all our problems of safeguarding security. That is certainly not the case. Arms control may help at times, but you can forget the idea that it might solve the problem." So that while doing a great deal of talking about its adherence "to real reductions in nuclear weapons," the Reagan administration is not going to seriously try to achieve them in reality. [passage omitted]

Hopes for Agreement

Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Washington April 19 TASS -- President Reagan has devoted his latest regular radio address completely to the U.S.-Soviet relationship, in particular the results of Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Moscow.

"I'm pleased that the word from that trip is good," he said.

"Today the United States and the Soviet Union have an opportunity to take tangible step-by-step progress towards a more peaceful world," he continued.

"This is in both our interest.

"Nowhere is that more evident than in our talks about reducing the number of nuclear weapons threatening mankind.

"An actual reduction in the number of nuclear weapons would be an historic first -- an accomplishment both sides could build upon for further progress," President Reagan said.

Secretary Shultz, he went on to say, had told him that his talks in Moscow had left him optimistic that an agreement to reduce the number of medium-range missiles was "within reach."

"Significant issues remain, and our negotiators will intensify their efforts to clear them away when talks resume in Geneva later this month," Reagan continued.

He said that consultations with the U.S. allies would continue and that when he returned to Washington, he would meet with the bi-partisan congressional leadership to review the progress.

"It's my hope that the process now underway continues to move forward, and that Mr. Gorbachev and I can complete an historic agreement on East-West relations at a summit meeting," the U.S. President added.

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD ARMS PROPOSAL EXAMINED

LD190608 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 87

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] Hello comrades. The attention of the mass media this week has been focused on our capital where talks and meetings took place between the leaders of the Soviet Union and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. "A new gesture of good will. Bold and far-reaching proposals. Breakthrough in the talks" -- these are excerpts from the West European press on the Soviet proposals laid out during the Moscow talks. But how are these evaluated in the United States itself? I address this question to our New York correspondent, Vladimir Zvyagin.

[Zvagin] The official reaction of Washington to the results of the talks in Moscow was expressed by President Reagan, who said in his California residence in Santa Barbara, that he hoped that both sides will consider it possible to conclude this year, as he put it, a historic agreement on medium-range missiles.

It is difficult to say to what degree the U.S. leadership feels sincere satisfaction with the new Soviet initiatives. After all, for a long period of time, practically for the entire period of the present administration, the United States has consistently rejected, one after another, all Soviet proposals aimed at reducing military danger in the world.

However, many political observers here comment that the new bold proposals by the USSR have placed Washington in a position where it is necessary for it either to agree to these proposals, or to reveal itself for all to to see, as an opponent to any agreements in the sphere of reducing armaments. In general, the choice is not an easy one if one bears in mind that the rightwingers and conservative groups are insisting on the need to continue the arms race, call for taking action from a position of strength, and talk about the possible linkage of a possible agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe with limitations on operational and tactical missiles and the like.

The supporters of the notorious SDI are also stepping up their activity. Speaking a couple of days ago on nationwide television, one of their leaders, the leader of the arch-reactionary grouping High Frontier, Admiral Graham stated for example, that it was precisely thanks to SDI that America had succeeded in forcing the Soviets to enter talks. And it would be wrong to shut one's eyes to the fact that, unfortunately, a part of the U.S. Congress shares a similar view.

[Lavrentyev] But what are they afraid of in Washington? After all, strengthening security and stability in Europe, as is officially stated by representatives of the U.S. Administration, would also correspond with the interest of the United States.

[Zvyagin] I think that in certain U.S. circles, people are really quite concerned that the signing of an agreement on the basis of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union would lead to the further strengthening of our country's authority in the world as a true champion of disarmament. We are following an honest course toward attaining mutually-acceptable accords, and this is recognized at the present time by many mass media in the United States.

The newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, commenting on the results of the past meetings, wrote that Moscow has proposed to Western leaders more than they themselves had hitherto proposed. An observer of the television station CNN stated that the Soviet proposals serve as the key to the cherished door of disarmament. The newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES, replying to the assertion that the Soviet proposals allegedly waken Western Europe, stressing that up to the present time, U.S. troops number 200,000, and hundreds of bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons are deployed there. Therefore, the prospect of an agreement should only be welcomed. One feels that such attitudes are these days prevailing in the broadest circles of the U.S. public.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Wright TV Interview

LD182230 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Special program: "Interview with James Wright, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, to Soviet television"; with political observer Vitaliy Ilyashenko; Wright speaks in English fading into superimposed Russian translation; slantlines indicate portions audible in English that differ from Russian translation]

[Excerpts] [Ilyashenko] Good evening, comrades, I would like to introduce you to James Wright, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. He is leading the delegation of U.S. congressmen that is currently visiting our country.

Mr Wright, as I understand it, our visit is coming to an end. During the visit you have had the opportunity to meet and talk to many statesmen and politicians in our country, including Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. What are your impressions, and what would you like to say to Soviet television viewers?

[Wright] First of all, my fellow citizens -- you probably find it strange that I address you as fellow citizens, since I am a U.S. citizen and you are citizens of the USSR, but still, in a certain sense, we are fellow citizens. We are citizens of the world, and the world is becoming smaller and smaller. Science and technology have caused the planet earth to become smaller: It took Christopher Columbus 56 days to cross the Atlantic Ocean, while I covered the same distance last week in only 6 hours. In order to express that fact in a much more dangerous concept, I will mention that the distance between Vladivostok and Fort Worth, Texas, /where I live/ can be covered by a Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile in 40 minutes. [passage omitted]

My name is Jim Wright, and, as you have just heard, I am the speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. There are 20 of my colleagues here with me, fellow lawmakers from my country, at the invitation of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. We have met Mr Gorbachev, as well as other leaders, government leaders, and those leaders answered our questions in, I think, a frank and honest way. We also tried to answer their questions. Mr Gorbachev made a favorable impression on us by his sincerity. In my view, he wants to turn a new page in the relations between our countries, and he is deeply committed to the cause of our future of the children of our country, the United States, and of your country, the USSR, in order to guarantee them a better life on this planet and to save them from becoming innocent victims of the policies we sometimes pursue. It is indeed necessary to make a new beginning in the relationship between our countries. [passage omitted]

We citizens of the United States and you citizens of the Soviet Union have a great deal in common: Both our countries were born of revolutions; both our countries continue to strive in different ways to ensure a better life for our peoples. Our two great countries cooperated in order to overcome the cruel tyranny of Nazism during the Great Patriotic War. I was then a young lieutenant and I flew on bombers. On Wednesday my colleagues and I, and also our wives, visited the graves of the heroes of your country, and in the morning I laid a wreath at the grave of the unknown soldier. And it came to my mind that 20 million Soviet citizens, and many young peoples in particular, gave their lives in the flower of their youth, at a time when everything was opening up in front of them, in order to ensure the future of their country. In exactly the same way, my classmates and my dear friends gave their lives for the freedom of our country. I looked upon the faces of the young Soviet soldiers who serve in that place, and I thought how terrible it would be if people, men and women, of my generation were to let this young generation down -- their hopes for a better life and future.

I lead the work of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. We allocate money for everything that our government does -- we levy taxes. And last week we completed the process of preparing the annual U.S. budget, and I am convinced that very tragic events are taking place in both our countries. This year the United States is spending on the order of $300 billion, which is about R280 million on tools for killing and destruction, on tools of destruction that no one needs. Your country will spend approximately the same sum of money on these same things. This is an enormous waste of resources for both countries, at a time when the legitimate needs of the peoples are not being satisfied. There are young people in our country who will not get a good higher education purely because we are spending so much on arms -- we are not going to be able to give them the necessary grants and allowances. In both of our countries there are opportunities for building hospitals, but they will not be built. There are many lives that could be saved, but they will not be saved because we spend so much on reinforcing our military might. And a considerable part of the money that we are spending -- at least in my country -- we are going to compel our children and our grandchildren to pay for it, in the form of our national debt.

Something on the order of 40,000 people in the world will die this year from malnutrition and hunger, and every year the countries of the world spend something on the order of $2.5 billion on the unproductive creation of items for murder. And this would be sufficient to feel all of those who are suffering and starving, to provide education for all of the world's illiterate. Just think: The cost of one submarine could make it possible to build 125,000 modern, well-appointed apartments for 125,000 families, and that would be a town of the size of [name indistinct].

Eisenhower, who was commander in chief of our western forces in the Great Patriotic War, thought about the waste that the war had brought, and said that every cannon we make, every ship we launch, every missile is, in the final analysis, theft -- theft from those who are hungry and cannot get enough food, from those who are cold and cannot clothe themselves. The world isn't just spending money, it is also spending the genius of its scientists, the hope of its children.

Some of the colleagues and I have come to Moscow. This spring, we look on this time as Holy Week, since at this time the life of a man is celebrated who taught that the most important thing for people is to provide help for the suffering and unhappy, and we, jointly with the leaders of your great country, have striven to make a new start. We have different economic systems, but this should not prevent us from working together in the interests of peace on earth. From the beginning of time, people have known that it is easier to work together when we have a common enemy, or when we have a common purpose uniting nations.

Today the countries of the world have something on the order of 60,000 nuclear warheads. Their destructive capacity exceeds by 1 and 1/2 million times the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. Between us, between our two countries, we hold in our hands enough destructive power to put an end to the existence of civilization itself. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that we really do not have a common enemy, and this common enemy is war itself.

We have a common purpose: And the common purpose is peace. As a token of our friendship, I would like to send you a small personal gift, if you will allow me, if you will agree to accept it. It has no great material value, but I would like to send you an expression of our will to cooperate with you. That is what I would like to say. It is now going to be shown. Jim Wright, from Washington, in the United States. Write me a letter even if you like. If you write me a small letter and say that you have seen this program, then I would like to send you this small badge which I have pinned on me here. Here you see the flag of your country and the flag of my country. Here they are side by side and if you write me a short note and send it to this address, then I will be glad to send you this emblem with my best personal wishes. [video shows Wright fingering badge on his lapel which consists of crossed flags of USSR and the United States; Wright's address appears moving across the bottom of the screen in Cyrillic characters, reading: J. Wright, Washington DC, United States]

I know that people of my generation -- you love your children as I love my children. People of the older and of the younger generations -- you love your country, without doubt, just as I love my country. And so I offer you this wish, to your children and our children, and to the children of our children: May they live in peace. And that is what I wanted to say to the Soviet people.

[Ilyashenko] Mr Wright, talks between Mr Shultz and Comrade Shevardnadze, our foreign ministers, have just ended in Moscow. As is known, attention was focused on questions of arms limitation, on disarmament talks. What hopes do you see in connection with the disarmament talks, and what is your assessment of the results of the talks between Mr Shultz and Shevardnadze?

[Wright] Well, I think that some good was done; the first step was taken along the road to peace by our two countries this week. They signed a new agreement which defines 16 joint experiments or projects that we are going to carry out jointly in space.

In addition to that, I think that they will reach agreement on numerical limits on intermediate armaments, that is to say, no more than 100 warheads on each side. In this connection, they have carried out some preliminary discussion which I think will lead to the reaching of an additional agreement on shorter-range armaments. These agreements must be discussed with our Western allies, still -- of course, but I have complete grounds for expecting -- as a result of those talks that we have held with Mr Gorbachev and Mr Shevardnadze and also with Mr Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State -- that we will find mutually acceptable agreements in order that we may at least begin to get this process moving as far as intermediate-range and shorter-range systems are concerned, so that they can be eliminated.

[Ilyashenko] Just now you mentioned large, unproductive expenditures, if it can be described like that, on armaments in the United States of America and in our country. You mentioned the figure $300 billion. In a recent interview with the ABC television company, you said that you are in favor of gradually reviewing, if it can be put like that, priorities for financing in the United States. What do you mean by that?

[Wright] We are spending around $300 billion on weapons, and we think that the Soviet Union is spending approximately the same sum. That is, a huge proportion of our wealth, of our resources. We do it largely because we fear what the Soviet Union might do against us if we did not do it; you probably do it because you fear what we might do if you didn't do so. It is a pity that we engage in this. It seems strange to us that the Soviet Union fears what we might do because we have no aggressive intentions. Perhaps you think that we do have these intentions. Each country is the product of its own history, and I recall that my country has been fortunate in that no other country has ever invaded it since the days of the revolution when Great Britain encroached on our territory: If during my lifetime misfortune overtook us -- if for example the Nazis had invaded us as they invaded the Ukraine, and that almost got as far as Moscow; and if the siege of Leningrad had been a siege of Chicago or New York, then we would probably be afraid just as the people of the Soviet Union is afraid of this.

So let us admit that we both have these apprehensions and fears. We all have these fears, and let us, simultaneously, in parallel and together, reduce the sums that we are spending on weapons so that we can have more money for schools, hospitals, education, books, training, medicine -- for studying the causes of such diseases as cancer, AIDS, and other diseases that kill people. How good it would be if jointly, together -- each year we could reduce the sums that we spend annually on weapons by a certain sum, let's say by 5 percent. How much we could do for the whole world, for our own peoples. There are many hungry people in Africa today.

Today we had a meeting with Mr Shevardnadze, and one of the members of our delegation said how good it would be if we could use our harvest for food, and if we could use your transport system to carry this food that we produce for these hungry Soviet people; and if jointly the Soviet and U.S. peoples could do these good things, feed the hungry, then we could show that the two great powers have considerably more important aims than destroying (?each other).

[Ilyashenko] Mr Wright, it seems that everyone would agree that the political climate in our world depends to a large degree on what relations between our countries will be like. How, in this connection, do you evaluate the outlook for our relations, between the United States and the Soviet Union after all the talks and meetings you have had in Moscow?

[Wright] I feel better about our relations than at any time since World War II. I think that it is now an appropriate and felicitous moment and that there has not been a better moment over the last 50 years, 50 years in the course of which the United States and the USSR could have reached a mutually advantageous agreement for us. If we can agree on a reduction of arms, on inspection and so on, if we could be convinced of the fact that both sides can trust each other, then we could perform a great many good deeds together. It would be possible to conduct much space research. Perhaps, together we could find the means to enable us to set up solar batteries in space to transmit electric power to earth in order to fuel our machine engines, to light our houses. Perhaps together we could study the Arctic Ocean, and the shores of the gulf that divides Siberia and Alaska -- it's a short distance that divides our countries. Perhaps we could learn something from one another. Perhaps there are specific lessons we could draw from history and you could draw specific lessons from our history.

[Ilyashenko] We know that your previous visit to Moscow was in 1972. Many years have passed since then and now you've paid our country another visit. What changes have you been able to spot as having occurred in those years in our country?

[Wright] A great many changes, to be honest, have taken place in your country. Those of us who have visited your country more frequently have noticed great changes, but since 1972, over these 15 years, I've seen a great many changes. There are a good many more cars in Moscow now, 15 years ago there were relatively few. There are many private cars now and, of course, a spirit of openness can be sensed, people are more willing to talk and to put themselves across, to mix with foreigners -- they want to meet foreigners, with us, with Americans at the moment. Moreover, there is more freedom. We would like to congratulate your country in this respect. We are profoundly satisfied by the fact that your new policy of glasnost, of openness, has led to the release from prison of certain people who had been put in prison and has led to some people who wanted to emigrate being able to leave the country. We await with interest the still further expansion of democracy, still more democratization, more openness, in both of our countries, for us as well as for you. This symbol, could I think, not be a bad one: if you write a letter to me, saying that you've seen this program, then I'll send this small symbol reflecting our friendship, as a souvenir of our friendship.

[Ilyashenko] Let me thank you on behalf of millions of Soviet television viewers for your interview. All the best and thank you.

[Wright] Thank you very much. My pleasure.

PRAVDA Cites Wright

PM211056 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "An Agreement Must Be Concluded: J. Wright on Arms Control"]

[Text] New York, 20 Apr -- The recent Soviet peace initiatives were greeted with great interest in Washington and are now being actively discussed in U.S. political circles. As James Wright, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, stated after his official visit to the Soviet Union as head of a delegation of American legislators, there is now the best opportunity since World War II of achieving genuine peace in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Peace, he noted in an NBC television interview, is not simply the lack of armed conflict, but a situation in which understanding exists and where both sides attempt to get on with each other. Of course, there are people who do not want an arms control agreement and who want the "cold war" and the arms race to continue. But we have reached a point where, it seems to me, it would be to our advantage to conclude an arms control agreement which is reciprocal and verifiable. That would enable us to begin to reduce the huge U.S. federal budge deficit. We spend $300 billion a year on arms. There are sufficient explosives and nuclear arms in the world to blow us all up several times over.

M.S. Gorbachev is trying to move the peace process forward, the speaker of the House of Representatives stressed. I do not think there are many serious obstacles, Wright went on, to the conclusion of an agreement on medium-range and even shorter-range missiles. In my opinion everything depends on the consent of our Western allies. Many of them are very enthusiastic about this idea.

At the same time another member of the delegation of American legislators, Les Aspin, speaking on an ABC television program, came out against the very idea of the progressive elimination, piece by piece, of nuclear arms in Europe, claiming that it would even be dangerous, since, according to him, there is no balance of nonnuclear forces in Europe. At the same time Aspin confirmed that together with other Democratic congressmen he will ask the Reagan administration to adopt the "package" of proposals submitted in the House of Representatives last fall, concerning control in the sphere of strategic arms. In particular, this means demands for the limitation of nuclear tests and compliance with the 1972 Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty and the ceilings imposed on strategic arms by the SALT II treaty.

There is no single approach to arms control questions even within the administration. As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out, there is still no consensus in Washington concerning the planned accord on nuclear missiles in Europe. "The Pentagon hard-liners," it notes, "want to continue the military, economic, and technological pressure on the Soviet Union." They seek to delay the attainment of an accord, and they "detest the idea that Congress could find grounds for cutting military spending," the article stresses.

TASS Cites Wright

LD181342 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- James Wright, leader of a delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives on a visit to the Soviet Union, said today that if President Reagan asked his opinion about the results of the trip, he would tell him it was his firm belief that the time now was most favorable for a mutual arms reductions agreement with the Soviet Union.

Wright, who is the speaker of the House of Representatives, made his remarks at a news conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents before the delegation's departure for home. The American Congressmen visited here at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the USSR.

Wright said that the funds released as a result of arms reductions could be spent on education, medical research, environmental protection and to grapple with other important problems.

The congressman said the opinion about the felicitous conditions now for an arms reduction agreement, which was shared by other delegation members, was based on their meetings with Soviet leaders, including Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and useful and frank exchanges of opinions with Soviet parliamentarians.

Asked to comment on the Reagan administration's attempts to review the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty and give it a "broad interpretation", he said the original interpretation was the only one correct and it would be wrong now to give other interpretations of the letter and spirit of that bilateral document.

The house speaker voiced the hope for a Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range missiles in a linkage with shorter-range missiles in the near future. He said it would be a practical step towards a more comprehensive arms reduction treaty.

News Conference Held

LD182135 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report on 18 April Moscow news conference at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs by U.S. congressional delegation headed by James Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives; James Wright and unidentified delegation member speak in English fading into Russian translation; correspondents unidentified]

[Text] There was a news conference today in Moscow by a delegation of the U.S. Congress. James Wright, the speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered a brief introductory address.

[Begin recording] [Wright] Frank and fruitful [otkrovennyye i plodotvornyye] talks have been held in Moscow. We learned of the changes talking place in your great country. It is our view -- and I think that I am speaking on behalf of all of us -- that the present moment presents us with a wonderful opportunity, the best in 15 years, to achieve accord in the field of arms reduction.

[Correspondent, in English fading into Russian translation] Why doesn't your speech contain criticism of the Soviet Government?

[Wright] We have come on a mission of peace -- not of criticism. All too often we have pointed the finger at each other. All too often we have spoken at more than great length. It would be more productive to use the time to seek solutions.

[Unidentified delegation member] Of course journalists understand that the delegation represents various viewpoints. Our talks here have been very frank, especially on those issues where we differ.

[Unidentified correspondent, in English fading into Russian translation] According to a report today in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Gorbachev stated that the United States could solve its race problem by creating a separate state for national minorities. What specifically did he say, and what was your reply?

[Wright] He did not say that; he did not give us any such advice on resolving our internal problems. Gorbachev is a man with considerably more sense than that.

[Correspondent] Let me call upon the U.S. side to be democratic. Of 15 questions, only one has been asked by a Soviet correspondent. It has been reported that during his meetings, the speaker of the House discussed such issues as the prospects for preserving the SALT II treaty.

[Wright] Most members of Congress would like to preserve the limitations under this treaty. In my conversations with Gorbachev and Shevardnadze, I spoke in favor of observing the provisions of SALT II. Despite the President's decision to exceed the limits of the treaty by one cruise missile, we hope that it will be possible to preserve the treaty. [end recording]

The U.S. Congressional delegation left Moscow today.

Ligachev on Restructuring

LD172045 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Ligachev today recieved a delegation from the U.S. Congress led by Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives.

At the request of the U.S. Congressmen, Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev gave a detailed account of the deep transformations that are being carried out in the Soviet Union. He stressed that it is not by chance that questions concerning restructuring are evoking very lively interest throughout the whole world, and leave no room for complacency. This attention on the part of the world public, including political, business, and other circles in the West, is understandable.

What is being restructured is the entire life of one of the biggest powers in the world, moreover a socialist power that was the first to embark on the road of socialism. The scope and scale of the transformations go far beyond the customary, and millions of people, all the social strata of Soviet society, over a hundred nations and nationalities of the country have been drawn into them.

The meaning of the efforts that we are undertaking, Comrade Ligachev said, is to reveal as fully as possible the potential of socialism. The restructuring is indissolubly linked with the USSR's vigorous peace-loving policy. On the one hand, its scope depends on the reliability of peace, on the stability of the international situation. On the other hand, the restructuring imparts still greater dynamism and intensity to the foreigh policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, strengthens the foundation of their struggle for peace.

The Soviet Union invariably displays political will and takes practical steps to solve key international problems. The initiatives put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his speech in Prague, and the conversation with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz are additional evidence of this. They open up new possibilities for finding solutions to key problems of arms limitation and reduction, for a cardinal change in international relations.

Will these possibilities be translated into reality, and if they will, then how soon? This depends entirely on the United States.

It was noted from both sides that a vast field of possibilities exists for improving and deepening Soviet-U.S. relations. The importance was stressed of stepping up concrete efforts in the search for ways to ensure the peaceful nature of relations between the USSR and the United States for the good of the peoples of both countries and in the name of mankind's survival.

Wright Cites Shcherbitsky

AU181435 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, April 18 (AFP) -- The longest serving member of the Politburo, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, 69, has admitted having "some disagreements" with Mikhail Gorbachev, but now supports the Soviet leader and his reforms.

Mr. Shcherbitskiy's comments were reported here Saturday by a U.S. delegation led by the Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives Jim Wright, which met the first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party here early this week. According to Mr. Wright, Mr. Shcherbitskiy said when questioned on the disagreement said that "the use of the term opposition was an inappropriate semantic reference."

He said there had been "some disagreements" with Mr Gorbachev "within the councils of the party and the leadership...on how reforms should proceed." "Those disagreements are resolved within the family. And once resolved we try to show a closer, united front. I am supportive of Mr. Gorbachev's leadership and the program he has launched," Mr. Shcherbitskiy told Mr. Wright.

Mr. Shcherbitskiy was re-elected head of the Communist Party in the Ukraine, a post he has held for 14 years, on March 26 following a plenary session of the local Central Committee. The meeting had pointed out the delay by the republic, the second largest in the Soviet Union, in putting Mr. Gorbachev's reforms into action.

Further on Shcherbitskiy

AU210911 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Apr 87 p 1

[RATAU report: "A Meeting in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 13 April V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, met a delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress which visited Kiev with J. Wright, speaker of the House, at the head. The delegation was visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Participating in the meeting was V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet chairman.

During a conversation V.V. Shcherbitskiy spoke about the restructuring that is taking place in all spheres of public life in the Ukrainian SSR after the 27th CPSU Congress, and about the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum decisions. Restructuring, he pointed out, is aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, at creating better living conditions for people, and at the further democratization of our society. The essence of restructuring consists in the endeavor to make full use of the potential of socialism.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out the close unity between the USSR domestic and foreign policy. The changes taking place in the country convincingly confirm our adherence to the cause of peace and international cooperation. The visitors' attention was called to the Soviet initiatives aimed at ensuring mankind's survival, and reliable security for each people. Emphasis was placed on the importance of the new Soviet proposals presented by M.S. Gorbachev in his speech at the 10 April Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship meeting in Prague, proposals that open the way to reaching an agreement if the corresponding political will is shown on the other side.

Speaker J. Wright and other American congressmen displayed interest in the changes taking place in the Soviet Union. The visitors spoke in favor of improving relations between the United States and the USSR, and agreed with the view that effective talks on reducing weapons were necessary. They expressed satisfaction with the conversation which was held, having evaluated it as a frank one, and expressed thanks for the hospitable reception.

Both sides pointed out the great importance of parliamentary contacts for strengthening confidence and mutual understanding in order to eliminate the threat of nuclear conflict. The visitors expressed the hope that the visit paid by the delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress would facilitate the search for mutually acceptable solutions in the interests of both states and of strengthening peace.

Participating in the meeting were also G.A. Arbatov, V.A. Masol, and B.Ye. Paton, USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, as well as V.K. Vrublevskiy, A.V. Merkulov, and V.A. Pereloma, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputies.

Congressmen Discuss DRA

LD161657 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS — Members of delegations of the United States Congress and the USSR Supreme Soviet today exchanged views on the problem of Afghanistan and around it. The mutual desire to see the speediest solution of this problem was expressed in the course of the discussion. It was also noted that this would exert a certain influence on the normalisation of Soviet-American relations and facilitate an improvement of the international situation as a whole.

Representative Esteban Torres, a Democrat, said that many people in the United States, including Congress, supported the talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan which are being conducted since 1982 in Geneva through the personal representative of the United Nations Secretary General Diego Cordovez. Yet, it was admitted by Representative Jim Moody, a Democrat, there are forces in the United States which are trying to link the Afghan problem with the process of arms control and thereby to freeze this process.

In this connection it was stressed from the Soviet side that in words the United States supports a political settlement of the situation connection with Afghanistan but in deeds obstructs this in every way in the hope of inflicting maximum damage to the Soviet Union and in the future of entrenching itself in that strategically important region with the support of anti-government groups. Thus, member of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Academician Yevgeniy Primakov noted that Washington is doing its utmost to frustrate the process of national reconcilation in Afghanistan. Deliveries of modern American weapons to the counter-revolutionaries are being stepped up. Whereas 200 Stinger ground-to-air missiles were supplied to the counter-revolutionaries last year, the figure for this year is already 330. "Matters have gone so far that on orders from the White House the counter-revolutionaries recently fired American-made missiles at Soviet territory, at a border area of Tajikistan", Yevgeniy Primakov said.

In the 1987 fiscal year the United States has allocated a total of 600 million dollars to aid the counter-revolutionaries. With the help of the American CIA and other Western special services dozens of camps have been set up on the territory of Pakistan near the Afghan border for the military training of subversives. The White House continues to bank on the enemies of the April Revolution.

It is enough to site the example of Burhanuddin Rabbani who heads the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan" Organisation of Afghan counter-revolutionaries. In his time he owned large estates on the sale of the famous Afghan carpets in Western Europe.Sales of heroin were another source of his income. He uses the financial assistance from the United States for purposes of personal enrichment and has bank accounts in several European countries, the United States and Japan. Members of his band are especially cruel in their treatment of Afghan civilians. The other ringleaders of the counter-revolutionary bands are quite the same.

According to press reports, the foreign "aid" to Afghan refugees is pocketed by them. The so-called "leaders of the seven" belonging to the counter-revolutionary "alliance" have not only headquarters in Peshawar, Islamabad and Karachi but also luxurious villas and mansions reminiscent of the palaces of shahs. The American NEWSWEEK magazine wrote that the leaders of the "alliance" and the so-called "go-betweens" pocket at least a third of the money spent on the intervention against Afghanistan.

Just as unsavoury is the political portrait of another counter-revolutionary leader, Gulbuddin Hikmatyar. He is closely linked with the CIA since the late 1960s. In 1973 he fled to Pakistan. Two years later with the participation of Pakistani secret services he raised a number of tribes in the Panjsher area in rebellion against the Da'ud government. With the support of the CIA he worked out plans of the state coup of December 29, 1979. In the event of success he was to get the post of prime minister. Like the other counter-revolutionary leaders he controls the distribution of the financial and material aid intended for Afghan refugees. Thus, in 1981 the bulk of the 300,000 dollars sent from the United States by the so-called Committee of Assistance to Afghan Refugees was transferred to his account in a Swiss bank.

The Afghan counter-revoluntaries and their leaders are most active in the sale of narcotics most of which are intended for the American market. According to available information about a third of the drugs used in the United States were either grown in Pakistan or sent in transit via Pakistan.

So Washington, as before, gambles on the expansion of the undeclared war against the Afghan people.

As it was noted by the Soviet members of parliament, the Soviet Union links the withdrawal of its limited military contingent from Afghanistan with a political stabilisation in that country and the creation of a coalition government, this directly depending on the success of national reconciliation and the termination of outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs.

TV Links Plan Previewed

LD151509 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- "We are hoping for a frank and honest dialogue between Soviet and American parliamentarians on television and believe that it will help the sides to learn more about and better to understand each other," TASS was told by Deputy Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the two equal chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. What he meant was a series of T.V. links planned by Soviet and U.S. parliamentarians in the immediate future on the more important problems of Soviet-American relations and a new outlook in the nuclear age. The details of these T.V. discussions were worked out this week at an organizational meeting at the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet with the participation of Lev Tolkunov, Viktor Afanasyev and other Soviet deputies, and also U.S. Congress members George Brown and Claudine Schneider.

The first T.V. link of the series, the get acquainted session, which is going to be recorded on April 25, will provide information on the political systems of the two countries, the specifics of the work of Soviet and American legislators and the constitutional rights and duties of citizens. Subsequent discussions will be devoted to such problems as international security, arms control, human rights, regional conflicts, health care and environmental protection.

The project originated from last year's correspondence between Lev Tolkunov and his opposite number in U.S. Congress at the time, former House Speaker Thomas O'Neill.

"Even at that time we agreed not to avoid complex issues, such as ways of averting nuclear war," the Soviet parliamentarian said. "We also agreed to conduct our dialogue in a calm and businesslike manner to help clarify our viewpoints of the more important problems and find ways of narrowing our differences, which will eventually contribute to peace and international security."

The previous T.V. links, organized by the State Committee of the USSR for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the American T.V. company Internews in 1983-1986, evoked much interest in the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA ON SHULTZ, CONGRESS DELEGATION VISITS

PM191821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 87 Morning Edition pp 4-5

["Political Observer's Opinion" by Stanislav Kondrashov: "American Week in Moscow"]

[Text] I will hardly be betraying a secret if I say that Americans and the United States are constantly in our zone of consciousness, as well as on our television screens and the pages of our newspapers. Sometimes more, sometimes less. [paragraph continues]

Moving away or coming nearer -- and not necessarily politically. So, this week saw some influential inhabitants of Washington coming nearer -- by arriving in Moscow. Secretary of State George Shultz flew in Monday (on four special U.S. aircraft, with a retinue of 160 personnel). Saturday, a delegation of the House of Representatives led by the speaker, Jim Wright, left the Soviet capital -- also on a U.S. Government aircraft. Tuesday and Wednesday the paths of these official Americans crossed... in the Kremlin. Both the secretary of state and the speaker, with their colleagues in tow, called at the main Kremlin office: They were received by M.S. Gorbachev. For 3 days at the end of the week 20 U.S. congressmen met with a delegation of the Supreme Soviet and members of the Soviet leadership.

It is possible to speak of an American week in Moscow. No, not a week of friendship, nor a week of cooperation -- but, rather, of the quest for this. A week of important Soviet-U.S. dialogue -- private, direct, detailed, across the negotiating tables of the Kremlin and the Foreign Ministry skyscraper on Smolenskaya Square. It was preceded by a week of spy mania, loud squabbling, and mutual denunciations connected with the work of the special services. And yet immediately this deafening sanctimonious choir across the ocean fell silent, as it were; or at any rate it retreated into the background. The stage was taken by serious state -- and interstate -- affairs. People demanded loudly that Shultz postpone or abandon his visit -- but Shultz came, as agreed. Kissinger, casting prudence to the winds in order to again grab the limelight, proposed that, in order to avoid bugging (whose?!), Shultz meet with Shevardnadze in Helsinki at least. Shultz did not avail himself of the advice. And Speaker Wright also arrived, with his group, on schedule.

We cannot get away from each other -- the old conclusion, confirmed by yet another week in Moscow. During those very same days the question of the future was posed acutely in different parts of the ancient Kremlin -- where the Komsomol met in session and where the Soviet leaders held talks with the Americans. A history that has divided the world and a science that has uncovered the destructive force of the atom have committed us to confrontation and the common quest for peace. We are betrothed to the Americans through the medium of nuclear missiles. The discussions touched on the entire range of problems, including human rights and regional conflicts, but the main conversation with Shultz was about missiles.

The impatient reader, eager to take the bull by the horns, may say: "Beating around the bush again. Don't pull the wool over our eyes! Tell us outright, what's the bottom line?" Dear reader, you have every right to be impatient. An entire world of ordinary people awaits and thirsts after not words and assurances but the first real steps toward real nuclear disarmament. But to answer outright means to indicate the day and the hour of the signing of what in the present circumstances is the most likely agreement -- the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe -- but not the most key agreement. But there is still no agreement, and the day and hour have not been appointed. Do not take as a jibe the conclusion that this week in Moscow, I believe, we moved nearer to... the unappointed day.

In the Soviet estimation, agreement in principle [printsipialnoye soglasiye] was achieved on speeding up work to realize the Reykjavik accord on medium-range missiles. In the U.S. estimation -- given by Shultz to a packed press center on Zubovskiy Boulevard -- "considerable [znachitelnyy] progress has been achieved in discussing the problem of medium-range missiles." After hearing at his California ranch the report from his secretary of state on his return from Moscow, President Reagan declared that he felt "optimistic" about the possibility of an agreement this year.

The Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva resume 23 April. The course of these talks will indicate how rapidly that same still unappointed day will approach, and, along with it, yet another summit meeting. Or on the contrary, this day will become more remote: There is nothing irreversible in our relations with the United States, especially under the present U.S. Administration.

The past week again provided convincing evidence that Moscow is determinedly clearing the path of those stumbling blocks that Washington and its allies are quite deliberately running up against. After the Soviet Union adopted the "zero option" for medium-range missiles in Europe, Soviet operational and tactical missiles became a stumbling block. M.S. Gorbachev demonstrated how to remove this obstacle in his 10 April Prague speech. Four days later, at his meeting with Shultz, the Soviet leader went even further by voicing the readiness to record in an agreement on medium-range missiles a Soviet commitment to completely eliminate its operational and tactical missiles in Europe within a year. The readiness to eliminate battlefield tactical missiles was also expressed. As for verification [kontrol] of the fulfillment of an agreement (also a stumbling block), it must be rigid, comprehensive, the very strictest.

The United States insisted on "increasing their arsenal" of operational and tactical missiles in order to compensate for a Soviet advantage. Now the need for this no longer arises. Shultz called the new Soviet proposal interesting, but he did not say yes or no, referring to the need to consult with the NATO allies. The consultations began in Brussels, where -- en route for the presidential ranch -- the secretary of state met with NATO foreign ministers.

Here is what the diplomatic correspondent of the BBC reported from Brussels: "Shultz found himself in an unusual position. He had an agreement with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles -- which the West Europeans had been calling for since 19[illegible] -- almost ready. But in Brussels he discovered nervous partners who fear that, in the event of the removal of U.S. missiles from Europe, they will become vulnerable to Soviet long-range missiles and Soviet tanks and ground forces. Shultz was polite enough with his NATO partners, but he let it be clearly understood that the answer he wants from them is 'Yes' -- moreover without prevarication. However, the West Europeans -- and NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington in particular -- let it be known that they do not want to be pushed into such a decision."

It is presupposed that the West's reply will be given, at best, at the beginning of May; at worst, consultations will continue for a month or two.

Given the Soviet Union's increased readiness -- resolution, I would say -- to meet its partners' concerns, Western diplomacy is having to improve the art of rejecting Moscow's constructive proposals. But the virtuosos are losing their credibility. Opinion polls in Great Britain, the FRG, Italy, and other West European countries show that, when it comes to sincerity of attitude toward nuclear disarmament, more people trust the Soviet leader, not the U.S. President.

And Washington has a problem: How to reject the Soviet peace initiatives while maintaining the reputation of peacemaker in the eyes of its own people. And if we add to this another imprecise quantity, namely the U.S. President's concern for the legacy he leaves behind him, then maybe we will arive at the chief explanation for Shultz' appearance in Moscow. Reagan reiterates that achievements in the arms control field are the central task for the remainder of his days in the White House. Meanwhile, the days dwindle down, the time is shrinking. [paragraph continues]

If a Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range missiles is not signed before the end of this year then the laurels will pass -- but not soon -- to another President, because from the start of 1988 the ship of U.S. politics will for a long time be caught up in the turbulent waters of an election campaign. Ronald Reagan will pass into history as the only President in the last 2 decades not to have concluded a single arms control agreement with the Russians.

On the other hand, the right wing of what is already a right-wing U.S. Administration and the ultraconservatives who have entrusted their mandate to a conservative President are quite prepared to consign him to history in just such an unseemly fashion, because they are concerned only with building up U.S. muscle. Among them, Shultz has a reputation for being "spineless." Before his Moscow trip, when the line to be taken at the talks was being formulated, he reportedly suffered yet another defeat at the hands of the Pentagon "hawks," who secured a new retreat by the President from the Reykjavik positions on strategic armaments and the ABM Treaty. Whatever opinion about "substantial [sushchestvennyy] progress" the secretary of state took back from Moscow, this opinion will by no means necessarily emerge intact from the Washington infighting.

Shultz, of course, also took a close look at internal processes in the Soviet Union, at the restructuring process. In this respect Washington manifests demonstrative skepticism, attempting also to infect its allies with the same. It was not for nothing that M.S. Gorbachev leveled a direct reproach at the Reagan administration during his conversation with the U.S. secretary of state: It is behaving as if nothing has changed in the Soviet Union in the last 2 years and as if Moscow has done nothing to right the international situation.

At his news conference Shultz grudgingly observed that important changes are taking place in the Soviet Union. He tried to evaluate them not only during his talks with Soviet leaders but also during meetings of an unofficial nature -- in particular, with a group of writers in the suburban settlement of Peredelkino. Openness, democratization -- this is what primarily interested the U.S. secretary of state.

The wish to find out about restructuring firsthand, to determine a little more precisely its possible impact on the course of events in the USSR and on the prospects for Soviet-U.S. relations also brought to Moscow the most representative U.S. congressional delegation in history. Jim Wright, the new speaker of the House, has spent more than 30 years on Capitol Hill as the congressman from Texas, and he is known for his sound, moderate-liberal views. He is disturbed by the enormous military expenditure of our two powers; at the meeting at the Supreme Soviet he voiced the desirability of reducing it, let us say, by 5 percent a year. Not the least of his concerns is the U.S. national debt, which has passed the $2 trillion mark -- the children and grandchildren of the present generation of Americans will have to pick up the tab for this. As the speaker, Wright is the most influential Democrat on Capitol Hill. His role is all the more important insofar as since January the Democrats have predominated in both houses, while the Republican administration has been weakened by the "Iran-contras" scandal.

Most of the delegation were Democrats. However, while in Moscow they did not lay claim to the prerogatives of the secretary of state, explaining to their Supreme Soviet colleagues that there are not two administrations -- Republican and Democratic -- in Washington, but only one -- that of the elected President -- and that it alone has the constitutional right to conduct negotiations with other states.

On the other hand, with a Democratic majority in both houses, Congress is by degrees intensifying its pressure on the Republican administration. [paragraph continues]

The majority does not approve the refusal to observe the SALT II treaty, favors a reduction in appropriations for SDI, and differs from the administration in its opinion of the recently ended 18-month Soviet moratorium and the problem of nuclear tests in general, and so forth. In the present circumstances the role of Congress will undoubtedly increase, which gives added significance to the visit to the Soviet Union by its representative delegation. Let us hope that their meetings on our soil will increase the accumulated capital of goodwill.

In any case, Speaker Wright formulated clearly his attitude toward the main foreign political event of the week. "The Soviet Union," he said in Moscow, "is signaling clearly its desire to conclude an agreement on medium-range missiles before the end of President Reagan's term of office."

ZORIN ON WEINBERGER'S 'MALICIOUS' STATEMENTS

LD210258 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger has made a series of malicious, anti-Soviet, instigatory statements. Over to Soviet television political observer Valentin Zorin.

[Zorin] Hello, comrades. At first sight we have a situation which is, well, simply paradoxical. The Soviet-U.S. talks, which the secretary of state and then the President of the United States assessed as very fruitful and highly promising have just ended in Moscow. In the White House, according the U.S. news agencies, conferences are in progress at which possibilities and prospects for the development and implementation of the Moscow accords are being examined. At the most delicate stage of these talks one of the most influential figures of the very same administration that is conducting the negotiations comes down upon the Soviet Union with salvoes of malicious slander of the kind that has not been resorted to for a long time, accuses us of the most perfidious schemes and, not limiting himself to verbal escapades, reports the Pentagon's quite concrete plans that are totally incompatible with the negotiations being conducted. How do we explain this kind of discord and disagreement, to put it delicately? The straightforward, customary stereotype handy in such situations is an established fact: Washington is playing a propaganda game; it does one thing and means another.

However, I think that the matter is too serious and the moment in time far too important for trying to engage in scoring such propaganda points. The truth lies deeper and looks more complicated. At present in Washington sharp political struggle is in progress in which highly potent forces are fighting each other and the outcome of which, to my mind, is not clear so far. If 2 or 3 years back the foreign policy course of the ruling circles in the United States was distinguished by a fairly large degree of unity, then now, under the influence of serious factors, an important and evident split has appeared in the top U.S. ruling circles.

The line of frenzied anti-Sovietism and unrestrained arms race has developed a crack. The military programs' excessive burden on the country's economy, the growing alarm of the broad public circles at the military threat -- whose effect on the ruling elite gets greater as another skirmish for the White House in next year's presidential elections gets closer -- the enormous force of attraction of the peaceful Soviet program which has become one of the most efficacious factors in the present-day international situation -- all these have essentially changed the political landscape, including in the United States.

At the same time, one can in no way underestimate the might of the forces that represent the military-industrial complex in the U.S. corridors of power. They hold in their hands not only key posts in the state but in many ways still hold the prevailing influence. Thus, the skirmish currently taking place at the top of the U.S. political pyramid is a serious fight with far-reaching consequences. You and I will be able to judge the result of the present round in this presumably long-term fight in the immediate future.

TASS NOTES U.S. NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

LD181703 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] New York April 18 TASS -- The United States conducted another nuclear test, code-named Delamar, at its test facility in Nevada today.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reported, quoting a Department of Energy official, that the yield of the device had been 20 to kilotons.

The official disclosed that the test was related to the development of new types of weapons.

The explosion was set off at a depth of 550 meters at the point of 170 kilometers north-west of Las Vegas.

ASSOCIATED PRESS recalled that it was the fourth announced nuclear test in the United States in the current year.

FISHING COOPERATION TALKS OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD201014 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0957 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr (TASS) -- Prospects for setting up a new legal basis for Soviet-American cooperation in fishing are under discussion at consultations which have opened here today. Substantial changes in the national legislation of the two countries and in international laws have taken place since 1976, when the bilateral fishing agreement currently in operation was signed. A higher level of cooperation between fishermen from the USSR and the United States has also been achieved.

U.S. TV INTERVIEWS ARBATOV, KARPOV ON DISARMAMENT

LD201018 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] The Soviet Union believes that an agreement with the United States on freeing Europe from nuclear weapons is possible, but that depends on the stand of Washington. That was stated in an interview for American television by a prominent specialist on Soviet-American relations, Dr Georgiy Arbatov, and a high-ranking official of the Soviet Foreign Ministry in charge of disarmament, Viktor Karpov. Dr Arbatov said that no other president of the United States had had such a chance to help end the arms race as Ronald Reagan now had. Viktor Karpov stressed the possibility of reaching an agreement, following recent initiatives of the Soviet Union. Agreement would be a reality if the United States didn't put up artificial obstacles on its way. One such obstacle is the assertion of the West about Soviet superiority in conventional arms. The Soviet Union said Viktor Karpov is ready for any talks on radical reductions of not only nuclear but also conventional arms in Europe.

SHEVARDNADZE, PRC 'SPECIAL ENVOY' HOLD 'FRANK' TALKS

PM201929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] On 20 April, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Qian Qichen, special envoy of the Chinese Government at the Soviet-Chinese political consultations and deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

Matters of fundamental importance for ensuring the stable development of Soviet-Chinese relations were discussed during the conversation, which was held in a businesslike and frank atmosphere [delovaya i otkrovennaya atmosfera], and there was an exchange of views on some international issues.

The comprehensive proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Prague and in the conversation with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz were explained to the Chinese envoy.

Coming forward with these proposals, the Soviet Union strives to find compromise unravelment of complex issues and is ready to seek mutually acceptable solutions to the entire range of the issues of nuclear disarmament and a settlement of regional conflicts.

Eduard Shevardnadze also informed the Chinese envoy of the course of the implementation of the policy of accelerating the Soviet Union's socioeconomic development, and spoke of preparations now under way in the USSR for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet side emphasized that, in accordance with the course determined by the 27th CPSU Congress, our country firmly intends to continue to act so that Soviet-Chinese relations, including those in the political sphere, would follow an upward trend, and acquire a steady character of good-neighborliness, since this meets the interests of the peoples of the two countries, and has a favourable effect on the world overall climate.

Qian Qichen set out the PRC's known approach to matters of Soviet-Chinese relations, connecting it with the conflict in Indochina and with other regional problems.

Despite the difference in the understanding of the individual international problems and ways to settle them, the two sides reaffirmed that they regard the Soviet-Chinese dialogue as useful and came out in favor of its continuity.

Talks End

LD201759 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] The 10th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations was held in Moscow on 14-20 April. During the consultations, Comrade Rogachev, USSR, deputy foreign minister, and special representative of the Soviet Government, and Qian Qichen, PRC deputy foreign minister, and special representative of the Chinese Government, held an intensive discussion in a businesslike and frank [otkrovennyy] atmosphere, on issues of normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations, regional conflict situations, and certain other problems of mutual interest.

The two sides exchanged opinions on the state of links in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other spheres, and reaffirmed a desire to make efforts toward a further improvement and development of relations between the two countries. The sides consider that the consultations and dialogue were useful, and have agreed to hold another round of consultations in Beijing in October this year.

Rogachev Sees Off Envoy

LD210626 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0609 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr (TASS) -- Qian Qichen, special envoy of the Chinese Government and deputy PRC minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow for Beijing on 20 April.

At the airport, the Chinese envoy was seen off by Igor Rogachev, other officials, and by Li Zewang, PRC ambassador in the USSR.

AFP Cites PRC Sources

AU201956 Paris AFP in English 1919 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, April 20 (AFP) -- The 10th round of Sino-Soviet normalisation talks ended here Monday after a week of "businesslike and frank" talks, TASS NEWS AGENCY said, although both sides are still far apart on the key issue of Cambodia.

TASS said that the talks would resume in October in Beijing. "Despite the difference in the understanding of the individual international problems and says to settle them, the two sides reaffirmed that they regard the Soviet-Chinese dialogue as useful and are in favour of its continuity," TASS said.

Chinese sources contacted by AFP said that "serious differences" notably on Cambodia still remained, although a "little progress" had been made since the Soviet Union agreed at the last normalisation session in October to discuss the Cambodian situation for the first time.

The issue of Cambodia, where the Soviet-backed Vietnamese-installed government maintains 140,000 troops, is the main obstacle of three preventing normalisation, according to China. The other two are the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the presence of Soviet troops along China's northern border.

The Soviet side prefers to consider these issues among "regional conflicts" rather than as "obstacles."

The talks are being conducted by delegations led by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev and his counterpart Qian Qichen. The Chinese party was due to leave Moscow Monday.

Mr Qian on Monday had talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who last month toured the Asian and Pacific region, sparking hopes that the Soviet Union might announce a Cambodian initiative.

But the Soviet official did not present any new proposals, asserting that Vietnam is an independent state, and urged Southeast Asian nations to resolve the conflict in Cambodia through dialogue.

Reporting Monday's meeting, TASS said Mr Shevardnadze had stressed the Soviet Union wanted Sino-Soviet relations "including those in the political sphere" to "follow an upward trend."

Mr Qian outlined Beijing's "known approach to matters of Soviet-Chinese relations, connecting it with the conflict situation in Indochina and with other regional problems," TASS said.

The Chinese official in talks with Mr Shevardnadze's deputy also discussed economic, scientific and technical and cultural questions, TASS said.

Chinese sources noted that steady progress could be reported in all fields except the political sphere.

YAO YILIN TO LEAD PRC DELEGATION TO MAY MEETING

OW160858 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0100 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] At a news conference held in Beijing on Wednesday, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that the second meeting of the USSR-PRC Joint Commission of Cooperation in Economy, Trade, Science and Technology is to be held in Moscow in May. The Chinese delegation will be headed by Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin.

The spokesman said at the news conference that Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng who remains chairman of the joint commission on the Chinese side, will stay in Beijing in May to attend to other work. It was also announced at the news conference that UN Secretary General De Cuellar will visit China from 8 to 14 May.

MOSCOW MANDARIN PRAISES PRC DISARMAMENT STANCE

OW271321 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Commentary by station observer Kuzmishchev]

[Text] Dear listeners: Confrontation of any kind is dangerous and arouses uneasiness because it may lead to the destruction of mankind. The movement to oppose the arms race and achieve disarmament and peace has gained worldwide momentum, and the struggle for disarmament has spread throughout the world. This movement has taken various forms. Stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament are important activities of the United Nations, the largest international organization. To promote the worldwide campaign to achieve disarmament, the United Nations has held regional conferences to discuss disarmament in various regions. Such a meeting will be held in Beijing for the Asian-Pacific countries. Station observer Kuzmishchev writes:

In my opinion, the decision to hold a UN disarmament conference in Beijing is very logical. China has made remarkable, positive changes in its foreign policy in recent years, showing that it is concerned about improving the international situation and is striving to promote disarmament, relax tension, and consolidate universal peace. Here is the evidence.

In 1986 China announced that it would stop atmospheric nuclear tests. This was supplementary to its earlier declaration that it would not be first to use nuclear weapons. On 10 February, after the Soviet Union, China joined the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty. This aroused strong resentment from the Western nuclear powers -- the United States and France -- who subjected China to harassment.

China has criticized the U.S. Administration's infamous Strategic Defense Initiative, the chief obstacle to halting the arms race on earth and a means to expand the arms race to outer space. China has frequently expressed concern about the militaristic practices of the United States and its allies. For instance, not long ago, the Chinese Foreign Ministry denounced the U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-87" exercise, which tremendously aggravates the situation on the Korean Peninsula, one of the hot spots in the Asia-Pacific region.

Beijing has paid more frequent attention to such dangerous trends as the growth of U.S. military spending. The Chinese press has correctly established a relationship between the increasingly reactionary nature of the Reagan administration's domestic policy and the new globalism in Washington's foreign policy. Encouraged by the United States, the Japanese ruling clique has openly followed a militaristic policy. In China this trend has not gone unnoticed.

Apparently China and the Soviet Union are concerned about the same thing. The two great socialist countries are worried about the fate of peace. China and the Soviet Union are concerned about creating an international situation that will provide the most favorable conditions for solving the problem of accelerating social and economic development and for consolidating socialism in their respective countries. Thus, the Soviet Union and China share identical or similar views on many of the most important problems. Mankind's future and existence depend to a considerable extent on the solution of these problems This is quite natural. The bottom line is that both China and the Soviet Union belong to the socialist world.

We must also not forget that both China and the Soviet Union are big powers in Asia and the Pacific. The problems of the Asia-Pacific region are intimate and urgent ones for the Soviet Union and China, and fall within their sphere of interest. In my opinion, all this constitutes an objective reason for the Soviet Union and China to work together to consolidate peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and to peacefully cooperate with each other on an equal footing. Moscow and Beijing both realize that the destiny of the whole world is, to a great extent, determined by developments in this most populous part of the world.

All this is closely related to the question of disarmament. If these two largest socialist countries in the world could, for the sake of universal peace, solve these problems in a spirit of mutual cooperation, and meet each other's reasonable demands on the basis of common interests, they would benefit all the people in the Asia-Pacific region.

PRAVDA REPORTS TROOPS' DEPARTURE FROM MPR

PM210915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Demonstration of Fraternity; Sendoff for Soviet Servicemen"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Apr -- A ceremony was held here today in Suhbaatar -- a border city in the north of the country -- to send off home units from the Soviet troops temporarily on the territory of the Monogolian People's Republic [MPR]. Their withdrawal is being implemented in accordance with the Soviet leadership's decision and by agreement with the MPR Government.

A mass meting was held on the city square. T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, who addressed the meeting, noted that the unity of the peoples and parties and the martial cooperation of the two fraternal armies serve as a guarantee of victories and accomplishments at all stages of the revolutionary struggle and socialist building in Mongolia. We note with gratitude that the Soviet servicemen have honrably fulfilled their international duty. They have shown the Mongolian People's Army [MPA] an example of the persistent mastering of military matters, have worthily continued the glorious traditions of combat cooperation, and have won the Mongolian people's deep respect and love.

The withdrawal of the unit of Soviet troops, the speaker stressed, is a specific practical step toward the creation of the foundations of an all-embracing system of international security in the Asian and Pacific region. With the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries the MPR is waging a tireless struggle to rid mankind of the threat of nuclear catastrophe and to halt the arms race. The USSR's new peace-loving proposals set forth by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in Prague serve as a graphic example of new political thinking.

...The military echelon prepares to depart. Music and songs are heard.

The sendoff developed into a moving demonstration of strengthening Soviet-Mongolian fraternity. Also taking part were S. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; Colonel General J. Yondon, MPRP defense minister; Lieutenant General Z. Balyinnyam, chief of the MPA Political Directorate; and other officials.

SMIRNOVSKIY TALKS WITH KPRP, CPV OFFICIALS

PM161111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, was in the PRK and the SRV 1 through 9 April for consultations on questions of the CPSU's interparty ties with the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]. He was received by Hun Sen, member of the Politburo of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and Truo Xuan Bach, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPV Central Committee. Talks were held at the International Departments of the KPRP and CPV Central Committees.

EMBASSY OFFICIALS COMMENT ON LIBYA, FIJI

BK141019 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Canberra dismissed Australian concerns about the danger Libya poses in the South Pacific. At a news conference in Canberra, embassy official Mr. (Yuriy Belabrov) said there was no reason to take exception to Libya. He said Libya was an independent, nonaligned country entitled to develop normal diplomatic and economic relations with other states.

Another Soviet official, Mr. (Vladimir Volkov), said the Soviet Union was ready to develop relations with the new government in Fiji but added there had been no talks about the Soviet opening an embassy in Suva. However, in Suva, Fiji's new prime minister, Dr Bavadra, has announced that in line with the wishes of the Fiji people, the Soviet Union would not be allowed to open an embassy.

Dr Bavadra said that despite this he was not worried about Soviet activity in the South Pacific.

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH MALAYSIA

PM151629 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] To mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Malaysia, congratulatory telegrams were exchanged between the two countries' foreign ministries.

The telegrams note the positive development of friendly Soviet-Malaysian relations and reaffirm the mutual desire to further strengthen and expand these relations in the interests of the two countries' peoples and of strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

JARUZELSKI ARRIVES FOR TALKS 21 APR

LD2103716 Moscow TASS in English 0659 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the State Council of Poland, arrived in Moscow today for a brief friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

He was welcomed at the airport by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD1803214 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw April 17 TASS -- "The western and northern lands of Poland are an integral part of our state as long as independent and socialist Poland exists", Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP), president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, has said in an interview with GAZETA LUDOWA.

"It is particularly important to repeat this in full voice now that centres and forces which dispute the postwar borders on the European Continent have again increased their activity in Europe and around the world".

Touching upon the question of relations between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), the Polish leader said that so far one could not yet speak of a positive balance in both economic and political fields.

"Nationalist right-wing trends of obvious revanchist nature increased in the FRG of late, particularly on the eve of the recent elections to the Bundestag".

"Pronouncements by Bonn politicians about the existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders' cannot attract a single Pole even to the fiercest of statements".

"The politico-legal state doctrine, which is revanchist in its essence and contains the thesis as to the German question's remaining open and a reservation about a final settlement of the borders issue by a peace treaty, remains in force in the FRG. This runs counter to the Final Act of the Helsinki conference".

"A sincere desire for a firm turn in contacts between Poland and the FRG underlies our policy with regard to Bonn. Fruitful development of the tested friendship and wide cooperation with the German Democratic Republic shows that such a turn is attainable and that a lasting agreement between the Poles and the Germans may become a reality".

"Quite new prospects for the building of relations between East and West open up in the age of profound and all-round changes in the socialist world, during the peace drive by the Soviet Union and by the entire community of socialist countries", Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

BCP'S ATANASOV TO VISIT 'LATE THIS APRIL'

LD201403 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- An official friendly visit by Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which was earlier put off, will take place late this April.

TASS REPORTS BULGARIAN CP POLITBURO MEETING

LD191954 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia April 19 TASS -- The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic favour a steady expansion of multilateral cooperation between the CMEA member countries, perfection of its mechanism, the use of new, progressive forms.

This is noted in a BTA report, distributed here today, on the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, which approved the results of the friendly visit of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, to the Polish People's Republic.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party believes that the readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic to deepen bilateral cooperation meets the qualitatively new requirements of the present-day stage in building socialism, processes of reorganisation in the countries of the socialist community, promotes their further economic growth, improvement of the well-being of the two peoples, serves the cause of socialism.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party wholly and entirely supports the appraisals made in the course of the negotiations between the leaders of the two countries concerning the present-day complicated international situation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic fully approve the USSR's constructive foreign policy, the new peace initiatives, which were put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, and which opened the way to elimination of nuclear weapons, to a world without wars and violence.

Both countries will vigorously work to further these initiatives and proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states towards ending the arms race and towards disarmament, make their active contribution to the struggle to avert the danger of a nuclear war, to strengthen peace and develop dialogue and peaceful cooperation with all the states in Europe and the world.

[illegible]

LD171837 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade [illegible] today received Comrade Krolikowski, GDR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is in Moscow for consultations with the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BUDAPEST TELEVISION VIEWS GORBACHEV POLICIES

For excerpts of the Budapest television "International Studio" program which discussed reforms initiated by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and included IZVESTIYA Political Observer Aleksandr Bovin as a panelist, see the Hungary section of the 21 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

CSSR OFFICIAL SAYS NO INCREASE IN RADIATION LEVELS

LD181034 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0909 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Prague, 18 Apr (TASS) -- Kilometer-long lines of light vehicles set off today into the country from Prague, Brno, Bratislava, Ostrava, and other CSSR cities. The warm spring weather and days off work enticed millions of people into the open air, a customary picture for Czechoslovakia. There is nothing unusual about it, except...In a number of West European countries a rumor has arisen that radiation is again spreading from the territory of the USSR.

In describing the CSSR's radiation situation at the request of a TASS correspondent, Stanislav Havel, chairman of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission, stressed that no increase in radiation of any type has been recorded during recent months. Radiation monitoring services at 16 points in the country, from Kosice to As, carry out constant checks of water, air, and surface layers of soil. All tests correspond to the strict norms of radiation controls. In the last 2 weeks, tests have also been conducted to detect the presence of iodine. Not one of these tests produced a positive reading.

I can state with full responsibility, Havel said, that all the CSSR's nuclear power stations are working under standard conditions, with strict observance of heightened safety measures that guarantee rigorous observance of the required operations. The plan for electricity production is being successfully fulfilled.

The fabrication about a radiation leak or a radioactive outburst on Soviet territory did not occur accidentally; those circles in the West preparing to "celebrate" the Chernobyl tragedy's anniversary and blacken the USSR and other socialist countries' achievements in atomic energy have an interest in doing this. Czechoslovakia is proud that, with the help of the Soviet Union, it has been able to create a powerful and reliable atomic energy base guaranteeing dynamic development of the whole economy and the whole of society. Its importance for preserving the environment is also great. The nation's ecological situation improves with the opening of each new nuclear power station. Since all growth in electricity production is provided by the peaceful atom, the construction of thermal power stations has stoppped.

Millions of people have left home in the past few days to recuperate in the open air. This again testifies to the fact that there are no signs of discrepancies in the radiation situation anywhere on the CSSR's territory, Havel noted in conclusion.

GORBACHEV REPORTEDLY CONSIDERS RELEASING HESS

DW131105 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 13 Apr 87 ; 151

[Unattributed report: "Will Gorbachev Let Hess Go?"]

[Text] Kremlin Chief Mikhail Gorbachev is considering releasing Adolph Hitler's former deputy Rudolf Hess, age 92 and in the last days of his life, from the Berlin-Spandau war criminals prison, it was learned from Moscow diplomatic circles. So far the Soviet Union was the only one of the four former Allies refusing to pardon the Nazi functionary, who was sentenced to life imprisonment at Nuremberg. The international appeals for Hess' release have "nothing to do with humanity," Soviet Prosecutor General Aleksandr Rekunkov declared last September. Now Gorbachev is said to be convinced that an act of grace in the Hess case would be accepted worldwide as a gesture of humanity and could also be explained to the Soviet people. In doing so, the CPSU general secretary would comply with a request from Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker, who for reasons of "mercy" was the first German head of state to publicly request Hess' release. Von Weizsaeacker will travel to Moscow in mid-May for a state visit. Rudolf Hess was treated for pneumonia in the British military hospital in March.

LUXEMBOURG FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 20 APR

LD201620 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- Jacques Poos, deputy chairman of the government, foreign minister of Luxembourg, arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

VORONTSOV RECEIVES CYPRUS AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD201056 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has received Mikhail Sierifis, ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to the USSR, at his request.

During the conversation held in a friendly atmosphere they exchanged views on a number of topical international problems, including the situation in the Mediterranean, as well as some aspects of Soviet-Cyprus relations.

The Soviet side reaffirmed a consistent stand of the USSR in support for a peaceful, just and comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem which could be facilitated by the convocation of a representative international conference within the U.N. framework.

TV CLAIMS U.S. READYING FRG NEUTRON BOMB PLACEMENT

LD191936 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Apr 87

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov; with V. Kondratyev, identified by screen caption]

[Excerpts] [Kondratyev] On 6 August 1981, the day of memory of the victims of Hiroshima, the United States decided to produce neutron weapons.

According to information recently published in the FRG press, the number of these neutron weapons in the United States amounts to 600. [passage omitted]

Not without reason is it said that all secrets come out. In any case, the United States did not succeed in concealing from the public the composition of the cargo recently shipped by air transport to the Ramstein U.S. military airfield in the FRG. The cargo concerns weapons systems that on the threshold of the 1980's aroused a wave of general protest. Neutron death can be carried by artillery shells and also aircraft and missiles. Part of the stockpiles in the FRG, the United States contends, is outdated since these were produced as early as in the fifties. Archive films from that period show a salvo from a nuclear howitzer in the deserts of Nevada. But the Pentagon is not just striving for a replacement; it wants to create conditions for the rapid introduction of neutron weapons into the FRG. For this purpose it resorted to cunning. The ordinary nuclear charge W-79 is capable, with the aid of a special module, of being converted into a neutron charge. This operation, as you see, is not a complex one.

In reply to an inquiry by TV journalists, the FRG Ministry of Defense confirmed that W-79's had arrived in the country. Although both the West German Armed Forces and their U.S. colleagues refute the possibility of rearming these weapons, they are obviously not telling the truth. This is confirmed by U.S. Congress documents which state outright that the W-79 is designed for neutron devices, which for the moment are stored on U.S. territory. For political reasons neither the U.S. nor the West German government can afford to play their dangerous game out in the open. But the essential prerequisites are being created. In case of need, these modules can be transshipped to our continent in a few hours. They are asking what is the situation in the FRG, but are some of these not already stored somewhere already? After all, the United States is not in the habit of standing on ceremony with its partners; it does not ask their permission when the matter concerns its allies' military interests. [passage omitted]

We are faced with an indisputable fact. At the moment when a dialogue is underway between East and West on reducing and eliminating whole classes of nuclear weapons, the Pentagon is taking measures that go against the grain of the demands of our time. Is it not here that there lies concealed the solution to the stubborn reluctance of NATO to part with short-range missiles and battlefield weapons? In any case the proposals of the Soviet Union on this score have been received very coolly. [video shows clips from West German TV showing neutron bombs, U.S. bases in FRG, local press cuttings]

FINDS 'LACK OF LOGIC' IN UK INF STANCE

PM071425 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 87 p 3

[APN Observer B. Ostrovskiy article: "London's Strange Position"]

[Text] The visit to the Soviet Union by British Prime Minister M. Thatcher revealed a fundamental divergence between the sides in their approach to the problems of nuclear disarmament and security. And although the lofty British guest named medium-range missiles in Europe, the 50 percent cuts in Soviet and U.S. strategic systems, and the banning of chemical weapons among the priorities in the sphere of strengthening security, this does not mean that she seeks a way to achieve a nuclear-free world. The British prime minister is not prepared to agree to that idea.

She made her position utterly clear: A world without nuclear weapons will be less stable and more fragile and dangerous for all. Thus, one of the leading NATO countries seemingly advocates reducing and controlling arms, but at the same time does not want to go whole hog, since official London turns nuclear weapons into a guarantee of peace.

It is hard to agree with this logic. If one follows it, the Soviet Union should not have adhered for 18 months to a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, it was not worth its while to put forward a program for eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century, and there was no point in going to Reykjavik and "untying" the Reykjavik package, freeing medium-range missiles in Europe from any conditions. True, in such a case the question of ridding the European Continent of nuclear weapons would not have been made a practical reality. There would have been no turn toward the implementation of even some of the preliminary accords reached at Reykjavik by the USSR and the United States.

The lack of logic in the British position on nuclear systems affects not only that NATO power. A lack of logic in the Western approach was also seen in connection with the 28 February Soviet initiative on medium-range missiles. The United States and its allies were "suddenly" frightened of the "zero option" in Europe, for which they themselves had once militated.

The Soviet doctrine of a nonnuclear world and ways of achieving it are diametrically opposed to the official British approach to the problem of security. We proceed on the basis that "nuclear deterrence" is not trouble-free and is not only a dangerous source for the arms race, but also governs political decisions.

Under the current conditions of strategic nuclear parity "nuclear deterrence" can be described as yesterday's thinking: It does not conform to the realities of the nuclear space age. By keeping mankind in its old positions, it could lead it to catastrophe, since it not only fails to rule out arms buildups but presupposes them. The Soviet Union urges all countries to reject this dangerous concept.

As a result of Mrs M. Thatcher's visit another contradiction has also emerged in her approach to security problems. Despite claiming Warsaw Pact superiority over NATO in conventional arms and armed forces, the British side (together with NATO) has not responded to the specific June 1986 Warsaw Pact initiative to cut both alliances' conventional arms and armed forces by 25 percent (compared with current levels) at the start of the nineties from the Atlantic to the Urals.

NATO is silent, which leads us to believe that in fact the bloc does not feel threatened by the Warsaw Pact since, naturally, no such threat exist. Even Western specialists admit that the asymmetry in the sides' conventional force components in recent years has not led to any violation of the approximate equality between the blocs. But NATO headquarters is striving for the kind of reduction that would give that bloc military superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

It is worth recalling that W. Churchill, Mrs Thatcher's "outstanding predecessor," referring to the terrible might of atomic weapons, warned the West that a time might come when the lights of science would return us to the Stone Age.

PRAVDA REPORTS DOBRYNIN, JUNBLATT MEETING

FM201059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Key Problems Discussed"]

[Text] On 18 April A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.N. Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, had a meeting with Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon [PSP], and PSP Central Committee Politburo members A. Shuhayb and D. Hamid.

During the talk it was emphasized that the CPSU and the PSP proceed from the premise that respect for the right of each country to an independent policy and the free choice of its path of development is an essential guarantee of the just solution of international problems, including that of the Middle East. Those participating in the meeting denounced the attempts of U.S. imperialism and its allies to establish hegemony in the Middle East and to pursue a policy of diktat and interference in the Arabs' internal affairs. Israel's expansionist course and its continuing occupation of Arab territories are closely connected with this policy.

W. Junblatt described how the Lebanese people are united in their desire to purge their land of the Israeli occupiers, to put an end to the internecine strife, and to ensure Lebanon's existence as an independent, democratic, united, and territorially whole Arab state. The PSP representatives expressed the conviction that the internal Lebanese crisis can be resolved within the framework of nationwide consensus. Emphasis was placed on the importance of Lebanon's links with neighboring Syria and with other Arab countries. The CPSU representatives confirmed the CPSU's solidarity with the Lebanese people and national-patriotic forces.

The sides expressed themselves in favor of the just solution of the Palestinian problem on the basis of ensuring the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and with the participation of the PLO as its only legitimate representaive.

The PSP representatives displayed lively interest in the CPSU's activity to implement the decisions of the 27th congress and the Central Committee January (1987) Plenum. They stressed the powerful positive impact on world processes caused by the course toward restructuring being pursued in the Soviet Union.

The meeting's participants expressed themselves in favor of developing cooperation between the CPSU and the PSP. It was emphasized that the two sides approach cooperation in the context of friendly relations between the Soviet and Lebanese peoples.

The talks took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

MARSHAL YEFIMOV VISITS ALGERIA 15 APRIL

LD151404 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers April 15 TASS -- Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front and president of Algeria, today received the head of the Soviet military delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee, commander-in-chief of the Air Force and deputy defence minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Air Force, Aleksandr Yefimov.

During the warm friendly conversation they discussed some issues of Soviet-Algerian relations and reaffirmed the resolve to develop them in the future.

Vasiliy Taratutu, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador of the USSR to Algeria, took part in the conversation.

The Soviet delegation, which was on an official visit to Algeria, left for Moscow on the same day.

Meets With Messaadia

PM160931 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] Algiers, 14 Apr -- The Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Air Force, which is on an official visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, was received by M.C. Messaadia, member of the Politburo and leader of the Permanent Secretariat of the National Liberation Front Party Central Committee.

The conversation was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

ALGERIAN MILITAY DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

PM210947 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A delegation of leading personnel from the Political Commissariat of the National People's Army of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria headed by General Larbi Si Lakhsen, member of the National Liberation Front Party Central Committee and chief of the Central Directorate of the Algerian National People's Army Political Commissariat, was in the Soviet Union 9-14 April at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The guests had detailed conversations in directorates of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on problems of political education work in the Army and Navy. While visiting the political directorate, units, and the military education establishment in Odessa Military District, they studied the experience of mass political work with various categories of servicemen.

In both Moscow and Odessa the guests toured locations with historical and revolutionary connections and monuments to the Soviet people's combat and labor glory.

The delegation laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Gen Larbi Lakshen and the persons accompanying him were received by Army Gen. A.D. Lizichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Questions of interest to both sides were discussed in the course of friendly conversation.

Admiral A.I. Sorokin, First Directorate, took part in the conversation.

The delegation departed for home.

It was seen off at the airport by Army Gen A.D. Lizichev. A. Fedal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the USSR, and Lieutenant Colonel R. Khadefi [name as published], defense attache at the embassy of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in the USSR, were among the send-off party.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES ENVOY AKOPOV LEADERS' MESSAGE

LD201054 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli April 20 TASS -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has received Pogos Akopov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Libya, who handed over to him a message of the Soviet leadership.

During the meeting they discussed questions connected with a further development of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Condemns State Terrorism

LD212216 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli March 21 TASS -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, has stated that imperialism, Zionism and racism are the chief sources of terrorism in the present-day world.

They, in an attempt to intimidate other peoples, use such means as a threat with nuclear and chemical weapons, the stationing of their military bases and navies in various parts of the world, the conduct of psychological warfare, and economic blackmail, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi emphasized in a televised speech today.

Small peoples and the developing countries, among them Libya which, following the failure of the U.S. aggression in April last year, has now become the target of a new imperialist conspiracy, are the main victims of state-backed terrorism, he pointed out.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called on all freedom-loving forces of the world to combat any forms of terrorism.

With this end in view, he emphasized, it is essential, first of all, to eliminate the causes which give rise to this phenomenon, to isolate imperialism, Zionism and racism as the bearers of vicious terrorist policy.

LEADERSHIP SENDS GREETING TO SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

PM171151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 87 Second Edition p 3

[National Holiday Greetings Message from CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Presidium to Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad]

[Text] To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and President of te Syrian Arab Republic [SAR].

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium send you and the friendly SAR people congratulations on your national holiday -- the 41st anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops.

In past years Syria has advanced a long way along the path of independence and progress and the development of its national economy and has taken a prominent place in the ranks of the participants in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The Soviet Union assesses highly the Syrian leadership's consistent course toward opposing the intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices and their attempts to use blackmail and pressure to impose on the Syrian and other Arab peoples deals which contradict their legitimate rights and interests.

The coincidence of the fundamental interests of our countries' peoples in the struggle for social progress, peace, and the consolidation of international security is the basis for the further improvement of multifaceted Soviet-Syrian relations, which are developing successfully on the basis of the 1980 treaty on friendship and cooperation. Our countries' effective collaboration is acquiring an increasingly large role under present conditions when there is a strengthening understanding throughout the world of the importance of restructuring international relations with a consideration for the realities of the nuclear-missile era and the urgency of the task of ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Cooperation between the USSR and the SAR is an important factor of the struggle for peace and security in the Near East and for unblocking the conflict situation in this region on a just basis and through collective efforts.

We wish you, Comrade H. al-Asad, good health and successes in your party and state activity and we wish the friendly Syrian people peace and prosperity.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

OVERFLYING MENGISTU, RATSIRAKA GREET GORBACHEV

PM160827 Moscow in Russian 14 Apr 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS reports under the general heading "From on Board the Aircraft"]

[Text] A telegram addressed to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was sent from on board an aircraft by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, saying:

"Flying over the territory of the USSR, I would like to take the opportunity to convey my warmest greetings to you and, through you, to the government and fraternal people of the USSR."

A telegram sent from on board an aircraft to M.S. Gorbachev by Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party (AREMA) and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, says in particular"

"Allow me to express my very best wishes for fortitude and prosperity to Your Excellency and, through you, to all the people of the USSR."

REPORTAGE OF MENGISTU'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Welcomed by Shevardnadze

LD170910 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, arrived in Moscow today for a brief friendly visit.

He was welcomed at the airport by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Meets With Gorbachev

PM211021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 87 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With Mengistu Haile Mariam"]

[Text] On 17 April TASS -- M.S. Gorbachev met with Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, paying a brief visit of friendship to the USSR. The two leaders discussed the domestic affairs and international policies of the two parties and countries and stressed their shared desire for the further development of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation.

Mikhail Gorbachev noted that the restructuring, which has the unanimous approval and support of the entire party, the entire Soviet people, is gaining momentum.

The whole country is in motion, all strata of Soviet society. We realize today with still greater clarity that the resctructuring, the acceleration of socio-economic development, democratization really are a pressing requirement of our development. And the processes which are now taking place confirm that our party is capable of profoundly analyzing the existing situation, outlining correct decisions and leading the masses to their fulfillment, that socialism is capable of constant self-improvement on its own basis. The prime aim of the restructuring is to fully bring out the potential of socialism, the boundless possibilities of the creativity of the masses.

Mengistu Haile Mariam emphasized that the current reorganization in the Soviet Union was of great international importance, since it was revealing the immense potentialities of socialism and increased its appeal.

What the Soviet people are doing today is having wholesome effect on Ethiopia and on all progressive forces of our times. Our sincere wish is that you accomplish all the tasks that you have planned out. The current reorganization gives rise to admiration among the Ethiopian people, and we fully support it.

We are concentrating efforts today on expanding production, providing jobs and land for people, giving the mass of the working people a life worthy of a human being, achieving unity and equality in the country and the development of all nationalities and ethnic groups. However, Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out, as we build a new life we are exposed to continuous political, economic, and ideological pressures on the part of imperialism and the reactionary forces, and have to fight armed counterrevolutionaries.

Mikhail Gorbachev expressed understanding of and support for the course of the Workers Party of Ethiopia towards the consistent solution of the political, economic, social and defence problems facing the country. It is important to know how to proceed from realities and not try to outrun stages of development. It is extremely important, too, not to grow complacent and stop in one's advance. Revolutionary struggle and practice itself call for dynamic progress.

When pressing international problems were discussed Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the line of peaceful coexistence, of lessening international tension, disarmament and of safeguarding the security of peoples is the invariable line of the CPSU, the Soviet Union.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Mengistu Haile Mariam exchanged views on the situation in the Horn of Africa noting that a policy of peaceful coexistance and regional cooperation on the basis of respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, recognition of existing borders and noninterference in each other's internal affairs accorded with the interests of that region's states.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust. It has become a new confirmation of the high level of Soviet-Ethiopian relations, of close cooperation between the CPSU and the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD180640 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 18 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, met on Friday [17 March] with Berhanu Bayeh, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, foreign minister of Socialist Ethiopia.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding, a comradely exchange of views was held on a number of topical international issues, the situation in Africa and other regions of the world.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with close Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation in the international arena, declared for enhancing the effectiveness of the ties between the foreign policy departments of the two countries and putting them on a planned basis.

Moscow Departure

PM211031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] On 18 April Haile Mariam Mengistu, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, left Moscow. He has been in our country on a brief friendly visit.

He was seen off at the airport by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.Yu. Urnov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; A.L. Adamishin, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.I. Dmitriyev, USSR ambassador to Ethiopia; and other officials.

Those present also included Asrat Wolde, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR, and Yi Tu-yol, DPRK charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

The state flags of Socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH GUINEA PRESIDENT CONTE

PM150849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, held a meeting on 13 April with L. Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea and chairman of its Military Committee for National Recovery, who stopped over in Moscow en route for Pyongyang.

During their conversation they discussed questions concerned with further developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Guinea.

The sides agreed on the need to make further efforts to remove the nuclear threat, to curb the arms race, and to carry out disarmament in the interests of development and to create a nuclear-free world and an all-embracing system of international peace and security.

STATISTICS ON TRADE WITH AFRICA SUMMARIZED

LD071323 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- The overall trade turnover of the USSR with African countries amounted last year to 2.6 billion roubles, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade reports. The volume of imports from African countries stood at 1.6 billion roubles.

Trade and economic relations between the USSR and Arab countries of Northern Africa, specifically, Libya, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, are developing successfully. They are all major trade partners of the USSR.

Ethiopia is the biggest trade partner of the USSR among countries of tropical Africa. Trade turnover between them reached 182.3 million roubles in 1986 (Soviet import from Ethiopia amounted to 29-2 million roubles).

The volume of Soviet-Angolan trade went up by 61.7 million roubles as against the previous year. It is the second biggest trade partner of the USSR in tropical Africa. Their trade turnover stood at 158.2 million roubles in 1986 (the volume of Soviet imports from Angola was 3.3 million roubles).

Trade between the USSR and Ivory Coast remained stable. It amounted last year to 128.9 million roubles (the volume of Soviet import was 123 million roubles), actually remaining on the same level as in 1985.

Trade turnover of the USSR with Nigeria stood at 109.4 million roubles (the volume of Soviet import from that country was 9.5 million roubles, with the Guinean Republic -- 87 million roubles (Soviet imports stood at 51.1 million roubles), with Mozambique -- 59.6 million roubles (Soviet imports stood at 1.7 million roubles).

The volume of trade between the USSR and Ghana went up by 16.4 million roubles as against the level of the previous year to exceed 55.8 million roubles in 1986. Soviet imports of various goods from that country accounted for 54.8 million roubles.

Trade and economic relations between the USSR and other African countries also developed successfully. Thus Soviet Union's trade turnover with Cameroon amounted to 31 million roubles last year (Soviet imports accounted for 23.9 million roubles). Soviet trade with the People's Republic of the Congo was increased a little to reach 10.3 million roubles, with Soviet imports from the Congo reaching 5.4 million roubles.

POLITBURO HOLDS SESSION, CONFIRMS MAY DAY SLOGANS

LD171944 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At a routine session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has confirmed the slogans of the CPSU Central Committee for May Day, the day of international solidarity among working people.

At the Politburo session there was discussion of the results of the development of the national economy in the first quarter and the tasks of organizing fulfillment of the plan for 1987. It was noted that over the 3 mopnths, the overall volume of industrial production has increased by 2.5 percent over the same period last year. In March industry reached average daily rates corresponding to the level of targets for the year. The industries of the fuel and power complex have overfulfilled the quarterly plan; more housing than was stipulated has been constructed; and agricultural output has increased by 8.7 percent. At the same time, plans have not been fulfilled by the machine building nor the chemical and timber complexes, for the construction ministries and by railway transport. The drop in output volume in light industry has not been overcome and targets for commodity turnover have not been secured.

The Politburo has set before ministries, party, local soviet and economic bodies the task of taking all measures necessary for creating conditions for stable and efficient work by the enterprises, for them to implement the measures laid down in order to make up the lag which has developed.

Attention was paid to raising the technical standard and quality of output produced and to absolutely fulfilling plan targets and deliveries according to contracts. It was pointed out that in dealing with these tasks fuller use should be made of the opportunities being opened up by new methods of economic management. All enterprises, associations and organizations are obliged to take measures to improve their financial positions.

The importance of daily attention to the resolution of social problems, to improve shopping facilities, and to satisfying the needs of the population for goods and services was stressed.

Measures to ensure the country's requirements in vegetable oil were approved. It was recognized as being purposeful to provide incentives for the activity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to step up the production of oil seeds by way of harnessing intensive technologies, and also to strengthen the material and technical base of the oil and fat industry.

The proposals worked out by the government on the introduction of changes into the tax legislation in connection with the USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity, coming into effect as from 1 May 1987, were approved. The procedure for the taxation of incomes from this activity is being established: It increases the interest of citizens in the development of cooperative forms in the spheres of the production of consumer products, service amenities, public catering and in obtaining additional incomes in accordance with the work they put in.

The Central Committee Politburo noted that in some republics and oblasts work on the widespread involvement of the working people in individual labor and in cooperative activity is developing slowly. Local bodies have been requested to remove bureaucratic barriers in this matter, to create normal conditions and circumstances for such activity.

Having discussed the state of affairs in environmental protection in the Lake Ladoga basin, the Politburo noted that a number of ministries and departments of the USSR, local soviet and economic bodies have weakened the attention paid to implementing nature-protection measures, are violating the established construction periods of new purification plants, and are ineffectively utilizing those which already exist.

This led to a deterioriation in the ecological situation in the Ladoga basin and served as the grounds for just complaints by the working people to the central bodies. It is planned to carry out a deep study of the state of the ecological system of the Lake Ladoga basin, to prepare a scientifically-based long-term forecast and to define additional measures for improving the environment in this zone. It is envisaged that the Priozersk pulp mill will be switched to the production of outputs, which [vypusk produktskii proizvodstvo kotorogo] will not pollute the lake. Party and state organs have been instructed to examine the question of the personal liability of those leaders who are guilty of the nonfulfillment of the tasks for the construction of installations for the protection of nature, and of making unsatisfactory use of existing purification facilities. The relevant organizations have been told to prepare a long-term integrated program for solving the ecological problems in the country.

A resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers has been adopted on organizing, on the basis of the Bauman Moscow Higher Technical College, a higher educational establishment of a new type in which the training of specialists with high-level qualifications will be carried out in scientific teaching complexes with active participation of the students in scientific research and in experimental design work. It is envisaged that a modern material and technical base will be created for the new higher educational establishment and that buildings for teaching and laboratory facilities and for production and accommodation purposes will be built.

The results of the official friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, which took place from 9 to 11 April of this year, were examined.

The Politburo approved the work carried out by Comrade Gorbachev in the course of the visit, the results of the conversations and talks with Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak leaders. It was noted that the visit had opened another page in the history of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations. It had become a powerful demonstration of the unity and cohesion of Soviet and Czechoslovak Communists and the peoples of both countries, as well as their mutual resolve to raise the whole complex of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to a new and higher level.

The accords reached in Prague create real opportunities for deeper economic and scientific-technical integration, for intensifying ideological cooperation, and for broad contacts between people. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo ascertained with satisfaction the solidarity of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, its leadership, and the republic's working people -- vividly demonstrated during the visit -- with the CPSU's policy of restructuring, democratization, and acceleration of social and economic development.

It was noted that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's account at the meeting in Prague of the internationalist principles which the CPSU intends to be guided by in its relations with fraternal parties had met with a broad positive response. The conviction was expressed that on this basis new successes would be achieved in the development and the improvement of the socialist system of international relations and division of labor. It was emphasized that the new Soviet initiatives on issues of eliminating medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe, and on other disarmament problems, open up the way to lessening the level of military confrontation on the continent, and that they fully meet the interests of all European countries.

The Politburo discussed the report by Comrades Gorbachev, Ryzhkov and Shevardnadze about their talks with George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state. It was stressed that the question of whether it will be possible to find a solution in the very near future to major issues of disarmament, primarily on medium-range missiles and missiles of lesser range and of whether it will be possible to change for the better the situation in Soviet-American relations and in international affairs, will depend upon the conclusions that the U.S. Administration draws from what Shultz was told and what was proposed by the Soviet leadership during the talks.

The Soviet leadership is willing to solve these questions jointly in the same atmosphere of active dialogue and search for mutual understanding that distinguished the talks in Moscow with Shultz and the exchange of opinions between Comrades Gorbachev, Ligachev, Dobrynin and the delegation of the U.S. Congress, headed by the speaker of the House of Representatives, Wright.

The Politburo examined and approved the results of the official friendly visit by Comrade Chebrikov to the Republic of Cuba and his meetings and conversations with Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard a report by Comrade Talyzin about the visit by the Soviet party and state delegation to the People's Republic of Mozambique in order to take part in the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique, and also examined several other issues of domestic and foreign policy.

PRAVDA Lists Slogans

PM161527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 87 First Edition p 1

["CPSU Central Committee Slogans for May Day 1987"]

[Text] 1. Long live May Day -- the day of international solidarity of the working people!
2. Proletarians of all countries, unite! Long live proletarian, socialist internationalism!
3. Long live Marxism-Leninism, the eternally living revolutionary teaching!
4. Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- the guiding and directing force of Soviet society!
5. Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us translate into reality the plans outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress!
6. Working people of the Land of the Soviets! Develop more broadly competition for a fitting greeting to the 70th anniversary of Great October!

7. Communists! Be in the vanguard of restructuring! Display activeness and innovatory spirit in work! Struggle with revolutionary persistence for the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum's decisions!

8. Long live the working class -- the chief motive force for accelerating economic and social development!
9. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia!
10. Long live the indissoluble fraternal friendship of the peoples of our multinational socialist motherland!
11. May the unity of the party and the people strengthen in the struggle for the acceleration of social progress!
12. Citizens of the USSR! Persistently deepen the restructuring in all spheres of society's life! Broaden Soviet democracy and the socialist self-management of the people!
13. Working people of the Soviet Union! Increase labor productivity, increase the pace of scientific and technical progress, and introduce economic accountability! Remember! These are the main factors for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, and for the growth of the people's well-being!
14. Working people of the USSR! Ensure the fulfillment of plans for the development of the social sphere and the implementation of programs for housing and sociocultural construction!
15. Glory to the front-rankers of labor, true masters of their work and innovators of restructuring!
16. Soviet scientists, designers, and inventors! Enhance the efficiency of scientific research and creative questing! Increase the contribution to scientific and technical progress and to the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development!
17. Working people of the Land of the Soviets! Develop in every way the process of the renewal of social life, treasure each fragment of advanced experience, and study, introduce, and disseminate it!
18. Working people of the country! Let us fulfill the plan targets of the second year of the 12th 5-Year Plan -- an important stage in the program of acceleration!
19. Working people of the USSR! Strengthen discipline and organization in each labor collective! Master modern methods of economic management!
20. Citizens of the USSR! Increase political activeness! Develop openness, criticism, and self-criticism -- the tried and tested means of socialist democracy!
21. Long live the soviets of people's deputies -- the political foundation of the USSR and the chief element of the socialist self-management of the people!
22. Soviet trade unions! Join actively in the restructuring! Enhance the role of socialist competition in attaining high indicators of quality and resource-saving, and in the strict observance of delivery discipline! Consistently defend the interests of the working people!
23. Komsomol members! Young people! Implement the decisions of the 20th Komsomol Congress!
Augment the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party and Soviet people!
Apply knowledge, convictions, and actions to the cause of restructuring!
24. Glory to the Soviet women -- active participant in restructuring, tireless worker, and exhibitious mother!
25. Veterans of the party, of the war, and of labor! Continue to be in the formation of active fighters for the great ideals of communism!
26. Working people in culture and art! Satisfy more fully the spiritual needs of Soviet people! Create works consonant with the revolutionary transformations and with the enthusiasm of the restructuring!
27. Soviet servicemen! Reliably safeguard the peaceful, creative labor of our people and the gains of socialism!
Glory to the valiant USSR Armed Forces!
28. Working people of the Soviet Union! The peace and security of the motherland are the concern of each of us! By dogged labor let us strengthen the cause of peace!
29. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries!
Long live world socialism -- the mighty and influential force of the present time! May the community of socialist states grow stronger!

30. Ardent greetings to the peoples of the developing countries! May solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialist exploitation and oppression and for an independent progressive path of development grow stronger!
31. May Day greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries!
32. Ardent greetings to communist and workers parties!
May the class solidarity of the Communists of all countries in the struggle for peace, social progress, and socialism grow stronger!
33. Peoples of all countries! Persistently advocate the improvement of the world situation and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security!
34. Peoples of the world! Demand the destruction of nuclear arsenals and of chemical weapons!
Let us not permit the militarisation of space!
35. Peoples of Europe! Struggle for lasting peace and good-neighborly relations between states! Strive to secure the elimination of medium-range missiles on the continent and the radical reduction of conventional arms and armed forces!
36. Peoples of the Asian and Pacific countries! Pool your efforts for ensuring international security and peaceful cooperation in the region!
37. Long live the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union -- the policy of peace and security of the peoples and of broad international cooperation!
38. Long live our motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!
39. Following the Leninist course of the 27th CPSU Congress, forward along the path of communist creation and peace!

FACTORY WORKERS 'DOWNED "TOOLS' OVER CONDITIONS

LD1001724 Moscow World Service in English 0230 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] A desire to put things in order, restore justice where it has been violated and protect rights with actions rather than verbally is becoming a vivid feature of our society. This is very much in evidence in what the newspapers, magazines and radio and television have to say. Following TV reports, the MOSCOW NEWS weekly reported that workers at a Moscow factory downed tools and demanded better working conditions.

That quite exceptional development followed many requests from the workers to management that the old equipment in their workshop be replaced and safety regulations be observed. Their requests fell on deaf ears and their appeals to higher bodies were returned to the management of their plant. The workers stopped their machine tools on a day when one of them sustained a serious injury because of an equipment breakdown. The workers resumed work several days later, but they did so in a freshly painted workshop where new machine tools had been installed. We see that as an emergency, and of course it could never have taken place if the workers were more familiar with the law on worker collectives adopted several years ago, and if they used it. Under that law the workers can deal with all these problems and such a conflict could have been avoided.

The positive outcome of that situation is that workers realise that it is up to them to keep their plant in order and that everything depends on them and on their personal involvement in dealing with various problems that arise in industry. There is more to this story, though. After the outmoded equipment was replaced the director of the plant was dismissed, in keeping with the demand of the majority of workers. They will now elect a new director themselves, and at the moment they are drafting a whole range of proposals and demands aimed at improving the operation of the plant.

KOMSOMOL PRE-CONGRESS MEETING, ACTIVITIES NOTED

Central Committee Plenum Held

PM141603 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 14th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum was held 11 April 1987.

The plenum confirmed the order and procedure for the work of 20th Komsomol Congress. The plenum discussed and approved the Komsomol Central Committee Report to the 20th Komsomol Congress: Komsomol Central Committee Accountability Report and the Komsomol's Tasks in Further Intensifying Communist Education in Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Guidelines."

V. Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, was instructed to deliver the accountability report at the 20th Komsomol Congress.

The plenum approved the draft Komsomol statutes incorporating the changes and additions made as a result of discussion in the Komsomol and decided to submit it for examination by the 20th Komsomol Congress.

The plenum considered some organizational matters.

The plenum was attended by N.A. Zolotarev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Foreign Delegates Arrive

PM150935 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Arrival of Foreign Delegations"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations the following delegations have arrived for the 20th Komsomol Congress:

the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union (SRV) headed by Vu Mao, first secretary of its Central Committee;
the Union of People's Revolutionary Youth of Cambodia headed by Sam Sun Dyyen [name as transliterated], first secretary of its central committee;
the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (DPRK) headed by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of its Central Committee;
the Union of Communist Youth of Romania headed by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of its Central Committee;
the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia headed by Ace Kocevski, secretary of the its conference presidium;
the Federation of Communist Youth of Argentina;
the Brazilian Communist Party Youth Commission represented by Gomes Victor Hugo, member of the commission leadership;
the Union of Burundi Revolutionary Youth represented by Siriak Sumu [name as transliterated], executive secretary of its Central Committee;
the Organization of Progressive Youth of Guyana represented by Chandrapol Ravindranaus [name as transliterated], secretary general of the organization;
the National Commission for the Organization of the Youth of Ghana represented by Newbray Elliott, its chairman;

the State Secretariat for Youth and Sport of Guinea represented by Mouctar Ba [name as transliterated], department chief;
the African Youth of Amilcar Cabral (Republic of Guinea-Bissau) represented by Teobaldo Gomes Barbosa, its secretary general;
the Christian Association of Italian Working People represented by Lanfranco Norcini Pala, its deputy national secretay;
the African Youth of Amilcar Cabral-Cape Verde represented by Soares de Carvalho, member of its Central Committee;
the Communist Youth Union of Canada headed by Christopher Fraser, its general secretary;
the Communist Youth of Luxembourg represented by Kreke Romen [name as transliterated], member of its national council;
the Vanguard Youth of the Malagasy Revolution represented by Zhan-mak Tsianteri name as transliterated], first national secretary of its National Coordinating Bureau;
the General Union of Palestinian Students represented by Ibrahim Shakada al-Masri, member of its executive committee;
the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Youth League represtented by Bernard Francis, [name as transliterated];
the People's National Party of Jamaica Youth organization represented by Norman Buchanan, its vice chairman;
the Pan-African Youth Movement represented by Leonidas Mushokolva [name as transliterated], its deputy secretary general;
and representatives of foreign youth publications as follows:
YONAS (Italy) represented by Fedeli Paolo;
JEUNESSE ET REVOLUTION (Congo) represented by Jean Batiste Yeke-Kokolo [name as transliterated]
JUVENTUD (Mexico) represented by Higuera del Reyo Armando Francisco;
FRANCE-URSS MAGAZINE represented by Antoine Rousset;
The delegations were met by secretaries, members, and candidate members of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and senior officials of the Komsomol Central Committee and Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR.

More Arrivals Noted

FM210807 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 87 p 11

[Unattributed report: "Foreign Delegations' Arrival"]

[Excerpts] Delegations have arrived for the 20th Komsomol Congress at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations from: [passage omitted]

the Australian Socialist Youth Union, represented by National Secretary Dorothy Costa; [passage omitted]
the Botswana Democratic Party Youth League, represented by Schwartz Johnny Kesmenao, member of the executive committee;
the British Young Communist League, represented by Linda Arch, member of the general council;
the British National Organization of Labor Students, represented by General Secretary Robert Minshul [name as transliterated];
the Venezuelan Communist Youth, represented by Acting Secretary General Rodriguez Jose de la Cruz;
the Guyana Socialist Youth Movement, represented by National Secretary Almna Ali [name as transliterated];
the Union of Guadeloupan Communist Youth, represented by Secretary Alen Bredan [name as transliterated];
the Maurice Bishop Youth Organization (Grenada), represented by General Secretary Terrence Marishow;

the Panhellenic Socialist Movement Youth headed by Leonidas Intzipeoglou, secretary for international questions;
the Communist Youth of Greece headed by General Secretary Yeoryios Grapsas;
the "Rigas Fereos" Organization (Greece), represented by General Secretary Nikolas Filis;
the Communist Youth of Denmark headed by Chairman Ole Jensen;
the Communist Students of Denmark, represented by President Bjorn Poul-Erik Nielsen;
the Egyptian Union of Progressive Youth, represented by General Secretary Muhammad Hani Muhammad al-Husayn Shekat [last name as transliterated];
the Youth League of the Zambian United National Independence Party [UNIP] headed by Betty Chilombo Chilunga, member of the UNIP Central Committee and chairman of the UNIP Subcommission for Youth Affairs and Sports;
the West Berlin Association of Democrats and Socialists, represented by Chairman Michael Rump;
the Karl Liebknecht Socialist Youth League (West Berlin), represented by Chairman Ralf Derwenskus;
the Zimbabwe African National Union, represented by Patriotic Front Youth League, represented by Deputy Treasurer Chikurira Alphonse Chikerema;
the Israeli Young Communist League headed by Secretary General Muhammad Nofaa;
the Connolly Youth Movement (Ireland), represented by National Chairman Eugene Maccartan;
the Workers Party Youth (Ireland), represented by National Executive Secretary John Rowley;
the Iraqi Democratic Youth Union, represented by Vice President Shirtad Khamid al-Kadkhi [name as transliterated];
the Iranian Progressive Youth Organization;
the Spanish Communist Youth Union; represented by Escobar Manuel Jimenez, secretary for international ties;
the Youth Communists Collectives (Spain), represented by Secretary General Aloe Jose Miguel Sespedes;
the Spanish Socialist Youth, represented by Sedilla Gomez Gonzalez, member of the Federal Committee;
the Italian Federation of Socialist Youth, represented by Secretary Giuseppe Pagano;
the Cypriot United Democratic Youth Union, represented by General Secretary Khristos Khristodoulou;
the Communist Youth of Colombia, represented by General Secretary Jose de Jesus Antekera [last name as transliterated];
the Vanguard of Costa Rican Youth, represented by General Secretary Ana Lorena Hidalgo Solis;
the Costa Rican People's Party Youth, represented by General Secretary Luis Alberto Vasques Morera;
the Lebanese Democratic Youth Union, represented by President Khanna Garib [name as transliterated];
the Lebanese Progressive Youth Organization, represented by Acting Vice President Muhammad Bsar [last name as transliterated];
the General Congress of Students and School Pupils of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah headed by Deputy General Secretary Muhammad 'Ali 'Arif Taleb;
the Union of Mauritanian Youth Organizations, represented by General Secretary Sardakand Doyal [name as transliterated];
the Madagascar Democratic Committee of Youth and Students -- General Secretary Noelson Razakarisoa [name as transliterated];
the Martinique Communist Youth Union, represented by Secretary Daniel Augier;
the Young Socialist in the Labor Party (Netherlands), represented by Jan de Kooning, member of the leadership;
the All-Holland Youth Union, represented by Hendrikus Hilbrink, member of the leadership;
the "19 July" Sandinist Youth (Nicaragua) headed by General Coordinator Pefro Urtado Vega;

the Norwegian Communist Youth League, represented by Chairman Sveyn Ballo [name as transliterated];
the Working Youth League (Norway), represented by Central Committee Member Inger-Anne Razlum [last name as transliterated];
the People's Revolutionary Youth (Panama), represented by Abdel Suira [name as transliterated], secretary for international questions;
the Revolutionary-Democratic Party Torrijista Youth, represented by National Secretary Dionisis Mendes Torres;
the Portuguese Communist Youth headed by Antonio Manuel No Calado, member of the National Secretariat;
the Portuguese Democratic Renewal Party Youth, represented by Isabel Maria da Costa Valentin Ferreira, responsible for international relations;
the San Marino Federation of Communist Youth, represented by Secretary Marinella Balsimelli;
the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe Youth, represented by National Secretary Manuel da Cruz Marsal Lima;
the Syrian Revolutionary Youth Union headed by Vice President Shaker Sayyed [name as transliterated];
the Syrian Communist Party Youth;
the Young Communist League (United States) headed by National Committee Chairman John Skayls Baktell [name as transliterated];
the Sudanese Youth Union, represented by General Secretary Abu-el Kerim Bushra [name as transliterated];
the Tunisian Union of Youth Organizations, represented by National Bureau Member Sherif Akhmed Ben Tukhami [name as transliterated];
the Progressive Youth Society, Turkey, represented by General Chairman Akhmed Mukhtar Sekyudzhyu [name as transliterated];
the Uruguayan Union of Communist Youth headed by Secretary General Leon Lev [name as transliterated];
the Uruguayan Socialist Youth, represented by General Secretary Risetto Knayd [name as transliterated]; [passage omitted]
the Communist Youth of Chile;
the Socialist Youth of Chile;
the Communist Youth of Sweden, represented by General Secretary Britt Mariye Benzler [name as transliterated];
the Communist Youth Union of Sweden, represented by Chairman Mats Olin;
the Communist Youth of Ecuador, represented by General secretary Jose Eugenio Jijon Berrero;
the South African African National Congress Youth and Students Section headed by Reginald Mpongo, secretary for international questions; [passage omitted]
the Arab Youth League, represented by President Mokhammed Al-Magribi [name as transliterated];
the Asian Students Information Center, represented by Coordinating Secretary Kazindra Natkh Roy [name as transliterated];
the Continental Organizations of Latin American Students, represented by Secretary Carlos Parker;
the Federation of Youth Unions of Nordic Center Parties, represented by President Svante Grasbek [name as transliterated];
the General Union of Arab Students, represented by Selmon Maslem Ali [name as transliterated], member of the Executive Committee;
and the following representatives of young people's publications abroad:
Dzhavid Dzhoyya [name as transliterated] from DARAFSHE DZHAVANAN [title as published], Afghanistan;
Erik Gubek [name as transliterated] from NITRO, Belgium;
Ariadhni Maria Alasamou from ODIGITIS, Greece;
Peterson Sten from FREMAD, Denmark;
Alberto Berbera Lopez from JUVENTUD, Spain;

Yeoryiou Khristakis from NEOLEA, Cyprus;
Orlando Jose Garcia from MUCHACHOS, Nicaragua;
Carlos Jose Duarte Alme from AVANTE!, Portugal;
Georges Kayaar [name as transliterated] from AL-MASIRAH, Syria;
Kheyki Kikhkenen [name as transliterated] from LIBERO, Finland;
Ilpo Kivinuori [name as transliterated] from MUUTOS [title as published], Finland;
Angel Thierry from NOUVEAU CLARTE, France;
Manfred Konfurius from ROTE BLAETTER, FRG;
Thomas Kerstan from ELAN, FRG;
Katja Maurer from DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG DIE TAG, FRG.
The delegations were met by secretaries, members and candidate members of the Komsomol Central Bureau, and senior personnel from the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations.

Arrivals Continue

FBIS10831 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 87 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Foreign Delegations' Arrival"]

[Text] Delegations have arrived for the 20th Komsomol Congress at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations from:
the Austrian Socialist Youth, represented by Deputy Chairman Josef Galley [last name as transliterated];
the National Union of Algerian Youth, represented by National Secretary Abdelaziz Belaid [name as transliterated];
the Argentine Communist Youth Federation, represented by General Secretary Eduardo Sigal [last name as transliterated];
the movement for the Liberation of Angola, represented by Labor Party Youth headed by Second National Secretary Mario Pinto de Andrade;
the Organization of the Revolutionary Youth of Benin, represented by Deputy Chairman Ali Udu;
the Bolivian Communist Youth, represented by National Committee Secretary Carlos Camargo;
the People's Electoral Movement Socialist Youth (Venezuela), represented by Secretary General Marco Diaz;
the United Party of Haitian Communists Youth Section;
the Patriotic Youth of Labor (Guatemala);
the Youth of National Revolutionary Unity of Guatemala;
the Party of Democratic Socialism Youth, Greece, represented by Nikolaos Papanikolaou, representative of the International Department;
the Communist Youth of Honduras;
the Iraqi National Union of Youth and Students headed by Vice President Muhammad Farhan;
the People's Alliance Party Youth Organization (Iceland), represented by Ragnar Alexander Thoresson, member of the Executive Committee;
the Italian Federation of Communist Youth headed by National Secretary Pietro Folena;
the Union of Congolese Socialist Youth-Party of Youth, headed by Paul [illegible], second secretary of the Central Committee;
the Ittikhadiya [name as transliterated] Youth, represented by General Secretary Muhammad Sassi [name as transliterated];
the Mozambican Youth Organization headed by General Secretary Amor Zacarias Kupela;
the Peruvian Communist Youth, represented by General Secretary Jesus Mena Solas;
the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front Youth (El Salvador);
the Democratic Youth Movement (Senegal), represented by General Secretary Khayye Kebe [name as transliterated];
the Sierra Leone National Congress Youth League, represented by National Executive Secretary Godvin Sambe [name as transliterated];

the Rally of Togolese People Youth, represented by General Delegate Dauku Pere [name as transliterated];
the Central Union of Finnish Social-Democratic Youth -- Representative Yukka Eskilayoen [name as transliterated];
the Communist Youth League of Switzerland, represented by Richard Kop, member of the Central Secretariat;
the Pan-African Union of Students headed by Deputy General Secretary Simon Mabbleus [last name as transliterated];
national youth and students organizations from a number of other countries, and the following representatives of foreign publications:
Oscar Roberto Lasky from JUVENTUD PARA LIBERACION, Argentina;
Michael Wohngraf from EXPLOSIV, Austria;
Kowalski Mario-Manfred from SIGNAL, West Berlin;
Lucy Saidoni [last name as transliterated] from FORWARD, African National Congress of South Africa;
Alexar Lisian [name as transliterated] from AVANTGARD, France;
The delegations were met by secretaries and members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Komsomol Central Committee, and senior personnel from the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations.

Sokolov Addresses Delegates

PM210837 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 87 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting with Delegates"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, had a meeting with Army and Navy servicemen who are delegates to the 20th Komsomol Congress on 14 April.

The meeting was attended by USSR deputy defense ministers, members of military councils and chiefs of Armed Forces branch political directorates, and other Soviet military commanders.

The USSR defense minister cordially congratulated those assembled on their election as congress delegates and emphasized that this trust is further graphic proof of the unbreakable ties between our Army and people and and of respect and love for the glorious Armed Forces.

He went on to dwell on the role of Komsomol organizations in the fulfillment of the 27th party congress and CPSU Central Committee January plenum decisions and their active participation in the restructuring now taking place in the Army and Navy. It was emphasized that they must render specific assistance to commanders, political organs, and party organizations in mobilizing the personnel to successfully fulfill tasks concerned with combat and political training, the strengthening of discipline and order according to regulations, and competition pledges. This makes it necessary to tirelessly enhance the militancy, initiative, and responsibility of every Komsomol bureau and committee and all Komsomol members. It is important to reveal the rich potential of young people's collectives, to act in the spirit of acceleration and restructuring, and to resolutely eradicate inefficient methods of work.

In conclusion, the USSR defense minister stressed that it is the lofty duty of the Army and Navy Komsomol to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October and the Soviet Armed Forces by deeds.

Leaders Attend Festival

LD161955 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] A pleasant surprise was in wait this evening for delegates and guests of the 20th Komsomol Congress, at the Dynamo Sports Palace. [passage omitted] A grand theatrical Pioneer festival was held there. [passage omitted] Comrades Voltsin, Solovyov, Biryukova, and Ryzhkov were at the festival.

TRUD INTERVIEWS KGB DEPUTY CHAIRMAN AGEYEV

PM201231 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Apr 87 p 4

[Interview with Colonel General G. Yu. Ageyev, deputy chairman of the KGB, by TRUD special correspondents Yu. Mayorov and Yu. Smitriyuk: "On People's Mandate"; date and place not given -- first two paragraphs are correspondents' introduction]

[Text] The very first days following Great October required the creation of a special organ of the dictatorship of the proletariat to safeguard the gains of the working people -- the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution and Sabotage. The Cheklists -- born in the fire of the revolution, this word immediately became symbolic of the courage of people with warm hearts, cool heads, and clean hands, a synonym for fierce struggle against the enemies of Soviet power, against terrorism, sabotage, subversion, and banditry.

Much has changed in the world since that time. Today there are no antagonistic classes within our country. The strength and authority of the first socialist country have grown beyond measure. But imperialism is not ending its hostile intrigues and subversive activity. The Soviet Cheklists, whose mandate has been given to them by the party and people, are vigilantly standing guard over peace and labor. At the contemporary stage they are called upon, as follows from the documents of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, to improve their activity under conditions of the expansion of democracy and openness, relying on the trust and support of the entire people. Hence our first question:

[Reporter] What are the traditions and principles of the work of state security organs under contemporary conditions?

[Ageyev] In the year of the 70th anniversary of Soviet power the Soviet state security organs will be 70 years old too. From the very moment of their conception in December 1917 the principles of their activity have taken shape and developed under the powerful influence of Lenin's ideas about the reliable defense of the world's first proletarian state against internal and external class enemies. These fundamental principles laid down by V.I. Lenin and F. Dzerzhinskiy -- party leadership, close links with the masses and reliance on the masses, and the strictest observance of socialist legality -- are the unshakable organizational foundation of work by the Cheklists.

Addressing Cheklists in 1920, Vladimir Ilich Lenin pointed out that under conditions of the transition to a new field of activity, Soviet Russia needs to alter the operational tactics of the Cheka's organs whereby "it is necessary to be ever on guard" and "to develop discipline and revolutionary energy to the maximum."

These days the Cheklists share in life the same thoughts, deeds, and concerns as all Soviet people. They fervently approve of the revolutionary decisions of the party on the acceleration of socioeconomic development and on the restructuring and renovation of

all spheres of Soviet society. At the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, at which all aspects of the new, bold-breaking stage of building socialism were examined, and also in the report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a fundamental guideline was given to the state security organs -- to detect promptly and resolutely nip in the bud hostile intrigues directed against our country. Ensuing from this very important party demand to us are the more specific tasks -- in accordance with all the distinctive features of the present situation, where the chief danger threatening our state emanates from outside, we must improve the professional standard of the KGB organs' and forces' activity and ensure the unswerving improvement of forms and methods of combating the adversary's subversive intrigues.

[Reporter] These days the Chekists' main task is to neutralize imperialism's hostile aspirations against the USSR and intelligence and subversive actions. What forms and methods are being used by our class adversaries?

[Agapov] We are very well aware that imperialism's aggressive circles have not abandoned their intentions to reverse history, seek military superiority over the USSR, and ultimately eliminate socialism as a social system. They assign to the implementation of their schemes a considerable role to special services and foreign anti-Soviet organizations. The money allocated for their maintenance and equipping is constantly increasing in the United States and other capitalist countries.

According to certain data, more than 20,000 persons now work for the U.S. CIA, and appropriations for its upkeep have reached $4 billion annually. In the overall U.S. intelligence community an important role is assigned to the National Security Agency, whose annual budget amounts to $10-12 billion. This department uses a total of more than 120,000 persons serving about 1,200 radioelectronic intelligence stations spread throughout the world.

The special services of other NATO countries work in close cooperation with the Americans. The BND -- the FRG's intelligence service, which has a staff of 7,000 career personnel -- has become one of the biggest detachments of this bloc.

State secrets concerning the USSR's defense and economic potential are the focus of the aspirations of numerous espionage services. Judging by the instructions and other documentary materials that agents of these services had with them when exposed by KGB organs, they have also been set the task of obtaining confidential information about industrial and agricultural production, natural resources, science, management, finances, material and technical supply, and practical measures to implement the program for the USSR's socioeconomic development. In particular, one of the CIA documents demands that its agents provide a precise assessment of the status of studies being carried out in the USSR's academic institutions and obtain information on achievements of Soviet pure science.

Active use is made of modern achievements of science and technology for espionage purposes. These range from the widespread use of radiotechnical and radar surveillance means from bases located in capitalist states contiguous with the USSR and also space complexes, surveillance ships, and aircraft, to compact electronic devices which are smuggled into our country and installed in camouflaged form close to important enterprises, on communications lines, and so forth.

Subversive actions via various channels are planned on a considerable scale. Abroad, for instance, frequent provocative approaches are made to Soviet citizens with attempts to draw them into unseemly actions followed by blackmail, psychological pressure, and direct threats.

[Reporter] Instances still occur where certain citizens embark on the path of treachery, of betraying the motherland, and of causing economic harm. What can you say about this issue?

[Ageyev] They do occur, unfortunately. I shall refer to the following example. The state security organs recently exposed a certain Adolf Georgiyevich Tolkachev. Prior to his arrest he worked as a leading instructor at a certain radio scientific research institute. He was considered to be a good specialist and had every opportunity to lead a full and active life. Nevertheless Tolkachev proved to be a traitor who sold state secrets to U.S. intelligence. In June 1986 he was sentenced by Soviet justice to the supreme penalty for espionage -- death by firing squad. The sentence was carried out. That was the outcome.

U.S. intelligence agents Suslov, Pavlov, Petrov, and a number of others whose spying activity has already been reported have been unmasked and criminal proceedings have been taken against them.

Just recently a number of grave crimes in foreign economic activity too have been detected. The essence of these is that certain officials, taking advantage of their official position, have passed on confidential information to foreign firms in exchange for bribes, which has entailed material and political harm for our country. Thus last December the Moscow City Court sentenced Ivanovskiy, a former engineer at one of the USSR Ministry of the Aviation Industry's scientific research institutes, to 12 years' imprisonment for such a crime.

We analyze profoundly and comprehensively the reasons for, and circumstances surrounding, the commission of such grave crimes. What leads certain citizens to fall? Where are the weaknesses in the upbringing of people who have grown up in the Soviet milieu, who have received instruction in our schools and institutes, and who have worked in labor collectives? A simplistic answer can be given to these questions: It is said that there is a black sheep in every family. But the extreme gravity of these actions requires a thorough approach and it gives a basis for saying that the reasons for such crimes are linked with the deformation and destruction of the ideological and moral foundations of these people, with the emergence in them of hypertrophied claims regarding their own status, perverted criteria of conduct, and inflated ideas of their own importance. The adversary's special services seek out such individuals and take note of and carefully study their base propensities, coaxing and urging them to take depraved steps. Those people whose criminal actions were discovered by state security organs during a number of recent years had much in common: spiritual emptiness, overdeveloped egotism, selfishness, and avarice.

In accordance with the law severe punishment was meted out to exposed criminals. However, the direction in which the discussion should be pursued is that the crimes might not have taken place or at least the damage to the USSR's state interests would have been smaller had meaningful educational work been carried out in the organizations in which they worked and had compliance with the established rules of security procedures been approached with the utmost rigor. Unfortunately, impermissible instances of bragging and of a careless attitude toward secrets on the part of officials still occur in our country.

[Reporter] Ideological subversion is one of the main forms of subversive activity against the USSR under present conditions. What form does it take, and how does it penetrate our society?

[Ageyev] Indeed, ideological subversion is an integral part of the policy of the leading imperialist countries. Considerable forces have been committed to the ideological and political undermining of Soviet society. Various so-called "centers" and anti-Soviet emigre and religious organizations have been assembled and operate under the auspices of state organs and the special services, and a turbid flood of anti-Sovietism pours forth via the mass news media.

Here is a specific example. Radio Liberty-Radio Free Europe, whose station beams a total of almost 500 hours of broadcasts to the USSR each week, has been assigned one of the main roles in implementing ideological subversion against the USSR. The station has 46 transmitters and a staff of over 1,800. Its budget will top $124 million this year.

The class enemy has long tried to foist on Soviet people bourgeois stereotypes in conceptions of freedom, democracy, and culture, to denigrate our socialist ideals or at least "rectify" interpretations of them in some respects, and to belittle our moral values.

The CPSU's course of accelerating socioeconomic development is now a matter of deep concern to reactionary Western circles. This has prompted a considerable intensification of attempts by the inspirers of subversive actions to discredit our party decisions and a desire to distort the revolutionary nature of restructuring.

The USSR's peace initiatives in the international arena, the resolute measures to democratize our society and widely involve working people in production management, the open discussion of statewide problems, the referring of sometimes serious collective and individual ills for open public judgment, and the other fresh breezes of restructuring -- all this augments our strength and at the same time deprives our enemies abroad of their threadbare "arguments" and causes a certain confusion over the choice of means for further ideological actions. The forms of ideological subversion often remain as before -- the secret dispatch of subversive literature and means of duplicating it and a quest for hostile elements prepared to serve anti-Sovietism in exchange for payment.

In a number of instances criminal actions by certain persons who have embarked on the path of cooperating with foreign centers such as the NTS [People's Labor Alliance] and Ukrainian nationalist organizations have been revealed. These persons received the punishment they deserved for their specific criminal actions, although some people in the West and often they themselves would like to portray them as "dissidents" and innocent victims.

[Reporter] What role is played in the activity of state security organs by educational, preventive work to keep people from dangerous, illegal misdemeanors? What is the role of labor collectives in this sphere? How do Checkists cooperate with the public?

[Ageyev] To fight for every Soviet person when he has stumbled, to help him to join ranks with everyone, and to explain the sources of political delusions and the interconnection between the interests of individuals, of Soviet society, and of reliably ensuring our country's state security -- all this is a priority in the activity of KGB organs. It is perfectly clear that is is much more important to prevent crime and to save a person from criminal punishment than to allow his life to be shattered.

The line of the earlier discovery of subversive actions and the prevention of negative consequences is fully in accordance with the party's policy, and in this way we contribute to the common cause of molding the new man. Preventive work is implemented in various forms, but it always complies with all norms of socialist legality and involved no infringement of citizens' rights and personal interests. The main method is convincing a person of the impermissibiity of particular antisocial actions.

Multifaceted work to inculcate political vigilance is carried out in collectives under the leadership of party organizations, measures are taken to protect state and military secrets, and the constitutional duty of each person to strengthen the country's security is implemented in practice. Chekists are active participants in this work. Conversations with people, lectures, and reports, the organization of photo exhibitions about the subversive activities of enemy special services, patronage links with enterprises, institutions, and educational establishments, and other forms of work serve the common cause. There is also the practical implementation of the Leninist principle of links with the masses and reliance on the working people's masses. In the spirit of the glorious Chekist traditions, we continue to show attention to children raised in children's homes. For instance, in 1986 a complex of new buildings at the "Molodaya Gvardiya" children's home outside Moscow was constructed on the initiative and with the most active participation of subunits of the KGB central apparatus.

In turn, Soviet people help Chekist organs to reveal the cunning ruses of espionage, wrecking, smuggling, anti-Soviet actions,and so forth.

[Reporter] The USSR state border stretches over more than 60,000 km at sea and on land. Please say a few words about the difficult and selfless service of our glorious border guards.

[Ageyev] Your question itself expresses respect and sympathy for the border service. Indeed, the servicemen in green caps perform the honorable but difficult duty of protecting the USSR state border. When border guard commanders report "No incident on the border," what lies behind this is [passage illegible] and the work of many thousands of officers and men at border posts, on ships and patrol boats, on observation towers, and in aircraft and helicopters. As is well known, service on the border involves constant danger and risk. To succeed in the most unexpected situations, the border guard needs all the qualities that form the moral foundation of any exploit. There is always room for exploits on the border. The number of attempts at the infiltration of agents and ideological infiltration into our country on dry land has not declined. Dozens of ships that have violated the border are detained each year at sea. Maritime border guards are now carrying out complex tasks in protecting the USSR's 200-mile economic zone. The recent skillful actions of officers S. Redko and A. Syachin, Sergeants S. Asfandiyarov and A. Parshin, Privates V. Anikin and V. Yarkov, and many others are a worthy example to all servicemen.

The tragic events associated with the sinking of the "Admiral Nakhimov" were a grim test of border guards' skill and vigilance. The duty officers of the coastal radar station were the first to detect the collision between the ships and immediately reported what had happened to the command. The border patrol boats commanded by Warrant Officers A. Gusev and Ye. Terekhov, which were in Novorossiysk harbor, put to sea in a matter of minutes, considerably surpassing all combat readiness standards, and were among the first rescuers. The 16 young sailors on 2 small patrol boats saved 234 people. Of course, that is an exceptional incident. But in all other circumstances as well, Soviet people can always count on help from our servicemen. That is the immutable law of the border service!

In 1986 over 200 violators of the state border were detained at Soviet checkpoints. Hundreds of attempts to get into our country on stolen or forged documents were stopped and terrorists were identified. Together with the customs service, contraband worth many millions of rubles was detained. Border guards confiscated hundreds of thousands of copies of ideologically poisonous material.

[Reporter] What is the modern Chekist like? Who becomes a Chekist?

[Ageyev] The contemporary demands on cadres that the party put forward at the January Central Committee Plenum are fully relevant to Soviet Chekists. However, the special nature of their activity arising from many factors in the acute struggle against imperialist special services and foreign anti-Sovietists must be taken into account.

The Chekist is above all a party political fighter and must foster within himself party-mindedness in the highest sense of the word and must be able to assess the changes taking place in our country from a class standpoint. He must be able to defend his views in word and deed and be prepared to devote all this strength and, if necessary, his life to the defense of the homeland.

A Chekist's labor is highly professional. It embraces the most diverse aspects of labor activity and requires knowlege of the humanitarian, technical, natural, and other sciences. Constant study is therefore an essential duty in any post and at any rank.

The demands made on the nature of the Soviet Chekist are certainly a very long way from any characteristics of a superman. Any Soviet person raised on the principles of the socialist way of life, patriotism, and love for the motherland can become a Chekist.

Leninist demands regarding the selection and placement of staffers are fundamental to state security organs' cadre practice. Representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia and party, soviet, and Komsomol personnel come to work in these organs. In short, a Chekist is a man of the people who is closely linked with Soviet people's lives.

Fulfilling the guidelines of the 27th congress and the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, state security organs are also restructuring their ranks and directing their staffers' efforts toward successfully resolving the tasks facing them in our significant time of revolutionary changes.

IMPORTANCE OF FARMS' SPRING PREPARATIONS STRESSED

PM230945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 87 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Spring Sowing Cannot Tolerate Indifference. Farmer, Remember: If You Are 1 Hour Late, You Will Not Catch Up in a Year!"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Now that workers in the country's agro-industrial complex have begun practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum decisions, they are faced with taking an appreciable step forward. It is planned to harvest at least 232 million metric tons of grain, 92 million metric tons of sugar beets, and much other produce. Such high indicators are only within the reach of those who do not waste time and who have greeted the spring in full readiness.

On starting sowing, many farm collectives clearly define the heights which must be scaled in the 2d year of the 5-year plan in order to fulfill the targets of the Food Program. Thus, on switching to self-financing, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnodar Kray's Leningradskiy Rayon have decided to increase production profitability and make 40 kopeks of net profit on every ruble invested. Intensive techniques, financial autonomy, and the contract are being actively introduced there, and strict account is kept of every kopek. It is proposed to secure the bulk of the income through improved product quality and above-plan sales of milk and meat. It is planned to pour 250,000 metric tons of grain into the state's granaries, and 95 percent of it will be strong or high-value wheat.

But can success be expected where disorganization and indifference have been manifested when preparing to sow, where equipment stands idle waiting to be repaired, and where by no means all farms are supplied with high-quality grain and other seed? Statistics show that much seed material is still substandard in Perm, Tyumen, and Dzhambul Oblasts. There is a shortage of seed potatoes on a number of Kirov and Tula Oblast farms.

While operating under the same conditions as progressive farms, certain labor collectives copy their experience too timidly. They lack the ability and boldness to make extensive use of intensive techniques and to introduce autonomous financing and the collective and family contract. As a result, the tremendous production potential accumulated in the sectors of the agro-industrial complex over recent years is not producing the proper return. But, while seeing this situation, the economic services of farms and rayon agro-industrial associations are poorly and rather inefficiently revealing the internal reserves of every kolkoz and sovkhoz -- which hinders their most rational utilization.

Letters from the countryside continue to voice alarm: Not everywhere have agro-industrial committee and rayon association specialists rid themselves of the passion for holding meetings or for "bulk paperwork," and in some places they have even increased it. The "directing" warble of telephone calls has become more frequent. What does this lead to? Lively organizational work is still frequently replaced locally by various kinds of conferences and drowned in bureaucratic correspondence, which fetters the independence of farm leaders and specialists, gives rise to passivity, and prevents people from working with initiative and at full stretch. A peremptory tone is particularly inappropriate during the strenuous springtime, when rayon and oblast centers try to define the structure of crops and the sowing times for every farm. What, then, remains for the agronomists, whom we are accustomed to calling "field technologists," to do? Such a "style" of leadership promises nothing good and must be resolutely done away with.

But everything has yet been organized in relations among partners in the agro-industrial complex either -- which also holds up the sowing preparations and the sowing itself and is of concern to grain growers. [passage omitted]

These days many complaints are being made against plants and associations that have held up deliveries of spare parts for agricultural machinery. No ministry or department that fulfills orders for the agro-industrial complex can let down arable farmers and livestock raisers. Every leader and every worker, be he a metallurgist, a machine builder, an oilman, a chemical worker, or a railroad worker, must remember that his labor too lays the foundations of the harvest. [passage omitted]

MINISTRY AKTIV DEBATES FISH INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

PM060134 3 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Apr 87 p 2

[A. Kostyukov report: "The Fish We Eat. From a Meeting of the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry Party-Economic Aktiv"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The meeting of the party-economic aktiv was faced with the task of discussing how to make the potential of the country's fish industry -- hitherto mainly known from special sample demonstrations -- accessible to all of us. It is quite obvious that the country has a right to expect more active participation by seamen in the fulfillment of the Food Program. Last year we were supplied with an average of 18.4 kg of fish and fish products per capita of the population. Consumption has now increased but the demand is not being met, the choice of fish products is poor and lacking in variety, and their quality far from always satisfying to the consumer.

The speaker -- N.I. Kotlyar, USSR minister of the fish industry -- and the leaders of area fish industry associations noted in self-criticism that there have not yet been any noticeable changes in the sector and it is still mainly developing its production by extensive methods.

Perhaps the main difficulties currently experienced by the country's fish industry stem primarily from the fact that its leaders and sector scientists have been unable to find their bearings clearly and in good time in the changed fish industry situation. The days are gone when shoals of salmon, cod, and herring "browsed" close inshore -- today you have to leave Murmansk and enter the South Atlantic to fish. This could not have been unexpected and we should have been prepared for the fact that management of the fishing fleet would become more complicated and that the structure of the entire sector would have to be considerably reorganized.

Unfortunately, realization dawned too late and it is only slowly beginning to be reflected in practice. Shortcomings in planning the industry's work and in organizing both the fleet itself and onshore services are having a serious effect on the productivity of fishing vessels. The waste a lot of time making "empty runs," unloading their products, refueling, and standing in repair docks. According to the most cautious estimates, as a result of shortcomings in the use of the fishing fleet, fishermen fall short of targets by 1 million metric tons of fish each year.

It is not enough for a factory ship operating a long way from its native shore to have good tackle and a spacious hold. What is the point of transporting an undressed catch for thousands of miles and using a vessel's power and capacities to freeze and transport fish heads, tails, and entrails? The inedible part of the catch must be processed into fish meal or other feed concentrates actually on board ship. [paragraph continues]

This has long been obvious to everyone concerned but, nevertheless, only a proportion of the catch is completely processed at sea using waste-free technology. Even on the latest type of ships, fish factories are fitted with obsolete equipment and their maintenance requires an excessive degree of manual labor. The imperfection of technology used when the fish are initially processed results in substantial production waste. For example, every year factory ships discharge approximately 2 million metric tons of concentrated fish broth into the sea, which contains about 60,000 metric tons of protein which would not go amiss on the mainland.

The type of fish sold commercially has changed sharply in recent years. Mackerel, horse mackerel, alaska pollock, sea perch, and navaga now predominate. In their natural form, these fish are not greatly in demand among consumers, which does not mean, however, that they are low in nutritional value. You just have to know how to "serve them up." Consumers have already noticed the merits of fish broth made from concentrated fish cubes, dumplings and cutlets filled with minced fish, and crab substitute. A great many other tasty foods made from marine products that are not in demand have been developed by technologists in the fish industry.

But for these goods to be really mass produced the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry must have a developed fish processing industry. It is not simply a question of reinforcing and retooling existing smoking, salting, and canning shops -- we also have to develop fundamentally new processing technologies, particularly the technology to produce minced fish and a whole range of products based on it. This process is moving extremely slowly: We do not have the necessary equipment and what is more, it is not even clear how soon equipment able to compete with foreign models will actually appear.

The position with fish processing is generally such that far more simple questions have still to be resolved. Addressing the meeting, A.D. Vetrov, representative of the "Dalryba" Association, complained that they have not even managed to commercially produce a delicacy such as alaska pollock roe. Extremely popular products such as cod fillet and fish liber preserves have fallen into the category of unprofitable comodities. Consequently, it is not to the advantage of the fish industry to produce them because of the technological backwardness of the production units concerned. It is only due to poor quality manufacture that sea cabbage -- a plant with unique nutritional value -- has still not become as popular as it should be.

The changed situation in the fish industry must radically alter the attitude to fish breeding. Now, when one has to travel great distances for a catch that is not worth a great deal, it is logical to seriously begin breeding fish in offshore waters and inland reservoirs. More than 30 million hectares of the USSR's territory consists of large lakes and reservoirs and it is crossed in all directions by full-flowing rivers. At present poor use is made of this invaluable wealth. The Ministry of the Fish Industry breeds fish in only 518,000 hectares of our lakes, producing only 37 kilograms of fish per hectare -- this is an intolerably low figure!

The sector leaders' long and regularly stated intention of switching to intensive methods in fish breeding is still only words. For years there has been talk of breeding salmon on an industrial basis (following the example of neighboring Norway) in the offshore waters of the Northern Basin, but to this day even the possibility of this kind of salmon "farm" existing off the shores of the Kola Peninsula is still unclear.

Many of the existing fish breeding farms are in poor conditions. N.G. Smirnov, second secretary of the Sakhalin CPSU Obkom, said at the aktiv meeting that 17 salmon plants are in operation in the oblast and all of them require substantial remodeling. Realizing that the Ministry of the Fish Industry is not sufficiently concerned, Sakhalin's fishing kolkhozes have expressed the desire to take these enterprises into their own hands. The ministry, however, has refused to share its ownership with them. It is like the well known saying about the suitcase without the handle: It is difficult to carry but a pity to throw it away.

One of the ways in which fishermen are involved in fulfilling the Food Program is the production of feed for livestock. The raw material resources for manufacturing fish meal are enormous and you do not have to go far from the shore for them. The target set the Ministry of the Fish Industry for the manufacture of this product -- 1 million metric tons per year -- could have been met by now if the ministry had been more efficient in organizing the requisite number of fishing and transport vessels for catching krill. Unfortunately, even here the process is a slow one and not without errors.

Working people in this sector are, of course, well aware of all these shortcomings, and they discussed them frankly and to the point at the aktiv meeting. But obviously the whole point of the restructuring process developing throughout the country is not to talk loudly about one's shortcomings but to draw up a clear program of positive action and put all one's effort into carrying it through.

It is distressing that many of those who addressed the meeting of the sector's aktiv were lacking in the most forcible argument -- a practical example of restructuring. The leaders of the "Zapryba," "Sevryba," "Dalryba," and "Azcherryba" all-union associations and also some other speakers devoted more attention to ways in which the state must, in their opinion, assist fishermen. This assistance must take the form of money, new vessels, the purchase of imported equipment, machine equipment.... It cannot be gainsaid that the fishing industry needs help as much as any other sector. Nevertheless, casting one's nets over the state safe is a tactic used in the past, but not today. Today fishermen must earn their living by sharply improving the quality of their work -- this is the most reliable and realistic path.

The aktiv meeting was addressed by V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He concentrated the audience's attention on the main question -- the degree to which the fishing industry is making use of its potential. There are a considerable number of enterprises, crews, and administrations in the sector that use their production and economic potential skillfully and to great effect. But this cannot yet be said of the situation as a whole. In the last 10 years the fishing industry's fixed production capital has doubled but there has been no great increase in output. Why?

Errors in capital investment policy are one reason: Most resources have been invested in the passive side of fixed production capital. The ministry has not been concerned with speeding up the development of machine building in the sector -- the real basis of technical progress. Naturally, today it is not in a position to rapidly mass produce new models of equipment thought up by its design organizations. The result of this is a high proportion of manual labor at the ministry's enterprises and, consequently, a severe shortage of manpower.

Sector science does not have a noticeable great influence on matters in the fishing industry. In a whole number of areas its effect has waned rather than increased. Again the reason for this does not lie in any dearth of scientific potential. [paragraph continues]

A total of 140 scientific, planning, and design institutions employing 24,700 people operate in the sector, which itself employs approximately 1 million people. A very substantial staff, although the same cannot be said of the results they produce, which often amount to nothing more than partial improvements in obsolete technology or copies of their foreign counterparts. For example, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Sea Fisheries and Oceanography, the ministry's chief institute, produces a mere 10 kopeks' worth of useful scientific information for every ruble invested.

The efforts of scientists and designers are dispersed over a large number of branches, sections, laboratories, and bureaus working, as a rule, on the small, individual needs of the basin in question. It has long been time to join scientific and planning-and-design organizations with experimental machine building enterprises in science-and-production associations which would have the task of resolving the most important sector problems and whose work would have to be based on the principles of financial autonomy.

The decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee January (1987) Plenum set a decisive course aimed at assimilating economic methods of management and transferring enterprises to a self-sufficient, self-financing system. This course is still only faintly apparent in the activity of organizations under the Ministry of the Fish Industry. The present system of planning and economic incentives (the USSR Gosplan is also considerably to blame for this) often forces fishermen to sacrifice not only the interests of the consumer but also their own financial profit for the sake of gross indicators. For example, it is sometimes not to their advantage to dress the fish themselves. In the third quarter of last year the ministry even forbade the "Sevryba" association to dress fish on board ship, because commodity output is reckoned in metric tons and cutting off the heads and tails would, of course, reduce the tonnage. As a result, the seamen fell greatly short of their fish meal targets and lost R90 million in profit.

V.P. Nikonov drew the attention of the fishing industry's leaders to the need to restructure work with cadres, which still fails to meet the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum. The sector's administrative structure must also be improved — it is too cumbersome, multitiered, and over-staffed. The question of improving social conditions for fishermen and people employed in onshore services must be resolved more rapidly and with greater initiative.

A great deal of what has to be done to speed things up in this important food production sector requires not so much large financial investment as an input of committed effort, thrift, and a sense of responsibility for the task in hand. This kind of "investment policy" is the most reliable guarantee of success.

RESULTS IN LIVESTOCK RAISING SUMMARIZED

LD151319 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the indicators of the work of the country's livestock raisers in the 1st quarter of this year. On the whole the results are satisfying. From January to April, compared with the same period last year, 8 percent more meat, 6 percent more milk, and 2 percent more eggs were produced. The greatest increase in stock and poultry yields compared with the same period last year was gained by the livestock raisers of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia and Kirgizia. In milk production, the best growth indicators were achieved on the farms of Belorussia and the RSFSR.

TASS NOTES LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1836 16 APR

LD161404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1836, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing space research.

The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution 89.2 minutes; apogee, 313 km; perigee, 188 km; orbital inclination 65 degrees. The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE WORK ON KVANT MODULE

LD151356 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre:

The Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin are continuing scheduled operations on transferring the astrophysical module Kvant to a manned mode.

The module carries, along with scientific equipment, a great number of instruments and units to be connected within the next few days to the single network of onboard systems of the manned complex.

The cosmonauts today assembled a new electronic unit delivered on the Kvant module and checked its functioning together with the onboard computer.

The crew carried out within the framework of the programme for geophysical research a series of visual observations and photographed with hand-held cameras individual areas of land and ocean on Earth.

The work aboard the manned complex Mir is proceeding in keeping with the flight schedule, reports from the orbit say.

TOLSTYKH ATTENDS MEETING TO MARK SCIENCE DAY

LD180158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Important tasks will have to be solved by the country's scientists in the 12th 5-Year Plan. This was discussed at the ceremonial meeting dedicated to the Day of Soviet Science. It took place in the Hall of Columns at the House of Unions. Present were Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Grigoriev, chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the USSR; Academician Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; chiefs of ministries and departments; leading scientists, and public representatives of the capital. Academician Frolov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, made a speech.

SOKOLOV ORDER FOR AIR DEFENSE FORCES DAY NOTED

PM161031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 87 First Edition p 3

["USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No. 110" dated Moscow, 1" April 1987

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers!

Comrade warrant officers and ensigns!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and designers in the defense industry!

Comrade veterans of the Air Defense Forces!

Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are celebrating Air Defense Forces Day. Army and Navy servicemen are greeting this holiday closely rallied around the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. Ardently approving the CPSU Central Committee appeal to the Soviet people in connection with the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, they unanimously support the party's course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and restructuring and renewing all aspects of society's life. Indissolubly united with the Soviet people, Army and Navy personnel through their selfless military labor are implementing the decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum and are preparing to worthily greet the October jubilee.

Air defense troops have traveled a glorious combat path and written many vivid pages in the heroic history of the defense of the socialist fatherland. They carried their combat banners through the severe tests of the Great Patriotic War with dignity and honor. In single combat formation with the Soviet Armed Forces, the Air Defense Forces vigilantly stand guard over the motherland's peace and security.

In the complex present-day international situation, when reactionary imperialist forces are continuing to build up the arms race and are striving to alter military-strategic parity to their own advantage, the CPSU and the Soviet Government are consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy course, taking resolute measures to strengthen the country's defense capability and improve international relations, and doing everything to avert the threat of nuclear war hanging over the peoples.

At a time of continuing military threat from imperialism Air Defense Forces personnel, true to their patriotic and international duty, are persistently improving their military skills and are vigilantly on combat standby ready to guard Soviet airspace.

I greet and congratulate you on the holiday -- Air Defense Forces Day!

I wish the personnel further successes in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress to maintain troops' combat readiness at the proper level, in ensuring their combat and political training, in assimilating modern hardware and weapons, and in strengthening military discipline and organization.

I wish defense industry workers new labor achievements in creating modern combat equipment for the Air Defense Forces.

To mark USSR Air Defense Forces Day, I ORDER:

That a festive firework display be held today, 12 April 1987, at 2200 hours local time, in the hero-city of Moscow, the capital of our motherland, in the capitals of the union republics, and in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, Murmansk, and the hero-fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Air Defense Forces!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR Defense Minister

Leaders Attend Meeting

PM151341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 April 87 First Edition p 1

[Colonel V. Skrishalin report" "Guarding the Borders of the Air"]

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to Air Defense Forces Day took place on 9 April in the Central Academic Theater of the Soviet Army. Representatives of Moscow working people, servicemen of the capital's garrison, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, and Air Defense Forces took part in it.

The following were in the meeting's presidium: Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of defense; D.S. Belyakov and N.I. Savinkin, CPSU Central Committee department chiefs; Yu.D. Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.S. Systsov, USSR minister of the aviation industry; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, Army General V.M. Shabanov, and Army General D.T. Yazov; Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District; Colonel General S.A. Kobylev, member of the military council and chief of the Air Defense Forces Political Directorate; generals, admirals, officers; veterans of the Air Defense Forces; workers in the defense industry; designers; and representatives of the Moscow public.

Yu.A. Belyakov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, opened the festive meeting.

N.I. Kovalchuk, team leader of the "Kosmos" sewn goods association; V.I. Fedosov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and V.G. Baslatov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, addressed the meeting and conveyed greetings to the Air Defense Forces.

Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, addressed the meeting.

A gala concert took place after the festive meeting.

Marshal Koldunov Article

PM161611 Moscow TASS in Russian 11 Apr 87 p)

[TASS-attributed article by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Chief Marshal of / lation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, pegged to Air Defense Forces Day: "Guarding the Fatherland's Skies"]

[Text] The chief feature of our forces is that they are performing a combat task in peacetime. In accordance with the Law on the USSR State Border, the Air Defense Forces guard the motherland's aerial frontiers. It is an exceedingly complex task in present-day conditions because, in the first place, the combat capability of the likely enemy's air attack facilities is constantly increasing and, second, its aggressive aspirations are by no means abating. So we must constantly maintain a level of combat readiness that will deprive an aggressor of any possibility of violating USSR airspace.

The guardians of the skies have all they need to do this. In the first place, the air defense missile forces are the foundation of Air Defense Forces' firepower. They are armed with a variety of missile complexes whose effectiveness does not depend either on the time of day, nor on the weather, nor on the altitude and speed of the target. Practically any means of air attack belonging to a likely enemy can be destroyed by a missile, as occurred, for example, in the case of the Lockheed U-2 aircraft. Those who sent Powers on his spying mission were confident that such a high-altitude aircraft would not be detected, let alone shot down. They were mistaken. There have been other attempts to test the strength of our aerial frontiers. Their outcome is well known.

Air defense aircraft have equally effective equipment. Modern, supersonic, all-weather, missile-carrying aircraft can fly at high or extremely low altitudes and have the ability to hit the most difficult targets -- at long distances, what is more, from the object they are protecting. I flew fighters during and after the Great Patriotic War, including supersonic aircraft. I can confidently say that there has been a veritable technical revolution in Soviet aviation.

Our radio technical forces are also splendidly equipped. Their job is to support the combat actions of missile men and airmen. The modern radar station is a whole complex of highly sophisticated automatic devices. We can rightly take pride in the fact that it was here that radar equipment came into being.

In short, the equipment used by the Air Defense Forces corresponds to the very latest achievements of scientific and technical progress. We have never fallen behind a likely enemy in this area and we will not do so in the future. This was made quite clear at the 27th party congress: "The USSR's defense might is being maintained at a level which will make it possible to reliably protect Soviet people's peaceful labor and peaceful life."

But our forces' main strength lies not in equipment, no matter how ultramodern. After all, the military technology of the Soviet Union and the United States is among the best in the world. Whereas the people, their utter devotion to the homeland and the party, their ideological toughness, their fine instruction, and excellent professional training -- I am sure no capitalist army has such people. This is the chief "secret weapon" we have had since the victory of October.

Incidentally, the Air Defense Forces actually go back to the historic year of 1917.
[paragraph continues]

On Vladimir Ilich Lenin's personal instructions the Putilov plant workers quickly constructed an armored artillery train to defend revolutionary Petrograd, which came to be called the "Putilov steel artillery division" and on which there was a battery of antiaircraft guns. It was the young Soviet state's first air defense unit.

During the Civil War the Red Army soldiers in air defense units fought heroically against the enemy. The second independent railroad antiaircraft battery shot down eight U.S. and British aircraft and destroyed hundreds of interventionists, for which it was awarded the revolutionary banner of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee.

Prior to the war the Air Defense Forces grew and strengthened together with the rest of the Armed Forces. Their organizational structure and cadre training system were improved and they knew Patriotic War the country had an orderly air defense system.

The initial days of Hitlerite Germany's perfidious attack on our homeland were the most dramatic for the defenders of the skies. While protecting major political and industrial centers, important facilities, and rear and front communications against massive raids by enemy aircraft, the air defense troops were often forced to fight fierce battles against enemy infantry and tanks. It was they who saved the country's industrial and economic potential. Soviet people also give them a great deal of credit for the fact that the Moscow Kremlin and the Kremlin monument, the Leningrad Hermitage and the beautiful Smolnyy palace were unharmed, untouched by enemy bombs.

The glorious traditions of the guardians of the skies -- soldiers of the constitution and the Civil and Great Patriotic wars -- have not been perpetuated off, but live on in the deeds of today's air defense troops. Having traveled a glorious military path, the air defense battery of that Putilov steel artillery division is now called the Order of Lenin Guards Putilov-Kiev Air Defense Regiment".

Air defense troops are exercise in subunits stationed in deserts and on sea coasts, in the taiga and in the most remote parts of the tundra, on islands and in forbidding mountains, accessible only to mountaineers. But as far as amenities are concerned, they are in no way worse off than their fellow servicemen in big cities. We regard it as immensely important to ensure that remote posts have everything they need. In some cases we deliver mail and food to remote areas by helicopter. Of course, service in such places is not easy. But our troops perform their combat duty energetically with the same selflessness shown by their predecessors who defended the homeland's skies during the war.

Restructuring is currently taking place in the Air Defense Forces, as it is throughout the Armed Forces. Consequently, demands on personnel training are being constantly increased and the search is under way for new, more effective forms and methods of training military specialists.

Unfortunately, we have officers who in this sense are not operating enough when evaluating their work, who fail to bring it into line with the revolutionary transformations taking place in society and the army. A restructuring of human consciousness is needed. And this is a far more complex matter than, say, learning to use new equipment. Moreover, we have accumulated vast experience of skillfully using equipment, whereas it is the first time we have set about so seriously and profoundly restructuring our own thinking. Difficulties there are and will continue to be. Will we be the only ones to balk at them?

... Our forces are a "nonoffensive" category of the Armed Forces. But for that very reason we are obliged to be in constant combat readiness. So we will be on the job, guarding the fatherland's skies, even on Air Defense Forces Day.

SOKOLOV ATTENDS 14 APR ARMY KOMSOMOL MEETING

LD151309 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Aleksandr Zhetvin report]

[Text] The Komsomol congress delegates are in the mood for struggle, for concrete deeds and concrete solutions to pressing problems. Well, the Army Komsomol has its own specific tasks. Today there was a meeting between delegates who arrived from servicemen's units and Comrade Sokolov, minister of defense, and other military commanders, at the Central House of the Soviet Army. Here is a recording of a report by our correspondent:

[Gerasimenko] Captain Gerasimenko, assistant chief of the Political Department of a servicemen's unit. In speaking about the Komsomol, it must first of all be said that the young servicemen who do their service in the armed services, the services komsomol, have to increase its initiative and creativity.

[Kazakbayev] Senior Lieutenant Kazakbayev, a representative of the Central Asian Military District.

[Unidentified correspondent] You are a combat officer; you have decorations for your wounds, the Order of the Red banner and the Order of the Red Star. What do you think of this?

[Kazakbayev] As an officer, I am concerned about the subject of physical education. I have taken part in combat operations in Afghanistan. There were frequent examples when a young man who joined the army did not stand up to the physical demands and could not fulfill some combat task.

[Correspondent] What about moral training?

[Kazakbayev] The majority of our boys are very well trained morally, but there are still some individuals who are very badly trained in moral attitudes.

[Gerasimenko] Evidently the Komsomol's task will be that all the same, we have to rely more on the heroic spirit and patriotic educations of youth, on the tradition of our fathers.

[Correspondent] Next to me, I also have a representative of our navy.

[Svetaylov] Guards Senior Ratings Svetaylov of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet. We are raising the combativeness of the Komsomol organizations.

[Correspondent] By what means? how?

[Svetaylov] By ensuring the personal suitability of Komsomol activists in particular.

[Unidentified serviceman] I agree with what the USSR Minister of Defense said, that the result of all our work should come down to creating a reserve of reliability in combat and political training.

OBITUARY OF FORMER DEFENSE MINISTRY INSPECTOR

PM151709 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 87 First Edition p 5

[Obituary of Army General Andrey Lavrentyevich Getman]

[Excerpts] Army General Andrey Lavrentyevich Getman, a prominent Soviet military commander, died 8 April 1987 after a serious prolonged illness. The USSR Armed Forces has lost a true son of our people, a participant in the Great Patriotic War who devoted his entire life to selfless service of the socialist motherland and to the cause of the Leninist party of which he had been a member since 1927.

A.L. Getman was born into a peasant family 5 October 1903 in the village of Klepaly in Sumy Oblast. [passage omitted]

In the postwar period A.L. Getman was commander of the armored and mechanized forces of a number of military districts, worked in responsible positions in the USSR Defense Ministry, and commanded a detached mechanized army. From 1958 he was commander of the Carpathian Military District. From 1964 he was chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee and from 1972 -- military inspector-adviser of the USSR Defense Ministry's Group of General Inspectors. [passage omitted]

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, P.G. Lushev, A.D. Lizichev, N.I. Savinkin, Yu.P. Maksimov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, V.N. Chernavin, I.M. Tretyak, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, V.L. Govorov, D.T. Yazov, G.M. Yegorov, A.I. Sorokin, V.I. Petrov, S.G. Gorshkov, V.F. Tolubko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.S. Zheltov, A.P. Silantyev, I.N. Shkadov, S.I. Postnikov, A.P. Beloborodov, I.I. Gusakovskiy, D.D. Lelyushenko, O.A. Losik.

SQUADRON OF NAVY VESSELS TO CALL AT GDR PORT

LD201219 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0612 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr (TASS) -- A squadron of Soviet naval vessels comprising the missiles cruiser Groznyy and the patrol ship Svirepyy will pay an official visit to the GDR port of Rostok from 23 to 28 April. The ships will be under the flag of the commander of the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, Vice Admiral Vitaliy Ivanov.

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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